"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"AFTER SIX DAYS"
A Three Hundred Million Dollar Master Production.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 48— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
28th Feb.	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st "	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th "	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th "	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
11th "	NALDERA		15,997
18th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second "	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th "	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th "	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	MASULA *	7,261
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	A Steamer. *	—

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th Feb.	NAGPORE*x ..	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th "	ALIPORE * ..	5,273	
31st "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA	8,097	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
* x Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
25th Feb.	BARJORA	Busreh via Ka'chi.
27th "	VARSOVA ...	Busreh via Karachi.
28th "	CHAKLA ...	Karachi via Kathiawar
2nd Mar.	VITA ...	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th March.	KHANDALLA...	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5145	31st Jan.	27th Feb.
Penang Maru.	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	27th Feb.
Shinsei Maru.	R. Akiyama	4740	15th Feb.	4th Mar.
Marioka Maru,	N. Komiyama	4169	18th Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	9th Mar.
Heijin Maru.	— —	4364	3rd Mar.	15th "

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.).

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
(Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Dafar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. Particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over ..	Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ..	Rs. 4,25 000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency,
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents —For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
NDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas
Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

MODERN TAILORING
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REDUCE
the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.
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KAZI & Co.,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
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Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A

WANTED—SALESMAN for clearing stock of Electric Motors, Dynamos, etc., etc. Apply BABAN GOKHALAY, Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
A22751

WANTED—A respectable Hindoo LADY COMPANION with full knowledge of English and Sanskrit for a respectable Hindu family. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M809

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Bandra, Byramji Road, facing sea, large BUNGALOW, drawing, dining two bed rooms, with bath rooms, motor garage, servant's quarters, large garden with well and wind mill, suitable for two families. Apply Mr. BANAJI or on premises.
O M830

GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and STORING purposes. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
O 22615

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—TO BE LET at King's Circle, Matunga, a few self-contained airy and comfortable suites of three rooms with wide verandah and separate bath and lavatory accommodation. Rents Rs. 55, 60 and 65 on ground, first and second floors respectively. Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, Fort, Bombay.
C22662

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—Ten years old second-hand two BOILERS 30 x 7 pressure 160/180 Horse Power. For particulars see Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA AND CO., between 12 and to 2 p.m. Dana Bunder, Bombay 3.
K 829

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M787

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ARRIVED—Consignment of BRAND NEW Michelin Cord Tyres WITHOUT WRAPPERS at HALF PRICE. Sizes: 30 by 3½, 820, 875, 33 by 4, 880, 810, 895, 31 by 4·40 (Ballon). Apply ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO., opposite Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. Tele. 41037.
N M835

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ...	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ...	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ...	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120 ...	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ...	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on sub-

neering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

HEADS of Government Offices, Railways, Banks and Commercial Firms, who have been supplied with blank Jury Slips are requested to return them to the undersigned duly filled up, on or before the 2nd, March, 1925.

A. P. MEHTA,
Deputy Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay,
33rd February, 1925.
22745

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column incli per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day DISMISSED our servant Khoja Hajee Datoo, who was working as a Mucadam in Docks and Bunder and to pay customs duty, etc. Public is hereby informed not to deal with him any more.

HABIB ABDUL GANI & CO.,
Kharek Bazar,
Mandvi, Bombay 3.
24-2-1925.
M833

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting held on Monday, the 23rd February, 1925, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1924, at Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1925, between 12 noon and 3 p.m (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay, to the Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 14th February, 1925, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, dated 23rd February, 1925.
22747

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1925, at 4·0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1924.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 18th February to 7th March, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Bombay, 9th February, 1925.
22656

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Hose Canvas 2½in. will be received up to 1 p.m (Bombay Time) on the 9th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
22748

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) Levelling, metalling, etc. and (2) providing 9in. pipe sewer in the private street, known as Vatsraj Lane, near the G. I. P. Railway Matunga Station, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 5th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
22749

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TIMBER SALE NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 5,000 c. ft. of Chonda paini (Hardwickia Pinnata), 800 c. ft. Kalapaini (Dipterocarpus indicus), 1,200 c. ft. Pali (Dichopsis elliptica), 3,300 c. ft. Poon (Calophyllum tomentosum), 300 c. ft. Aini (Artocarpus Hirsuta), 3,600 c. ft. of Teak Poles and 3,000 c. ft. of second class timbers now lying at the Coorg Forest Depot at Bellapatam near Azhikal Railway Station, will be sold in small lots by Public Auction at Bellapatam on the 9th March, 1925. The sale will commence at 10 a.m.

The Timber is open to inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Engineer, Coorg, Mercara.

(Sd.) J. L. HARRISON,
Forest Engineer, Coorg.
20/2/25.
22750

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE JAPAN and SHANGHAI SILK MERCHNATS' ASSOCIATION has passed in their General Meeting on 18th February, 1925, the following resolution to be in force from 1st March, 1925:—

A member of the Association can demand cash from any purchaser local or otherwise if he so desires. In case a member is willing to give credit, he may do so for 15, 25 or 35 days at the most. If any merchant fails to make payment within the stipulated time, the Association should be immediately informed about the matter so that the Managing Committee may take necessary steps.

Bombay, 20-2-25.
824

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GOPIKABAI, the widow of Anandrao Vinayak has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him our said client free from all incumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground land or ground situate, lying and being near Hassaly Tank, containing by admeasurement 1144 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 131 New No. 12977, New survey No. 1 and 2/180, Cadastral survey No. 559 of Mahim Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, on or towards the West by the property of Lalji Gopal, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Vishwanath, on or towards the South by the property of Atmaram Raghunath and others or their respective successors or assigns.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1925.
R. D. DESAI,
for Messrs. Madhavji & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22752

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
129 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THANA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sayad Dawood Sayad Mahomed Magrebi (Insolvent) and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1925, at 4·30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the insolvent and of the mortgagees in the valuable immoveable property particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of lands or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Mauje Panchpakhadi, Kasbe Thana, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, Thana District and entered in the village revenue books and the record of rights of the village of Panchpakhadi as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pardi No.	Pot No.	Area (Gunthas)	Assessment.
451	105	0	1	0-25½	Rs. 2-0-0
2060	0	1	0	0-13½	Rs. 0-8-0
				0-39½	Rs. 2-8-0

and all which land is bounded on or towards the East by the land of Miya Panwalla now in the possession of Sorabji Dongriwalla and also by the land of Dawood Robeni, on or towards the West by public road and beyond that by the property of Samasel Moosa on or towards the South by the wada of Samasel Moosa and on or towards the North by water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purushottamrai and Co., Solicitors, at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10
"WOMAN TO WOMAN"
Starring
BETTY COMPSON
as a French dancing girl who falls passionately in love with a British Officer on leave in Paris during the recent war, There is a tragedy in which there is no villain except an impersonal one—Fate.
NO ADMISSION TO CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including tax)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. & 1 P.M. & 5 P.M. & 11 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents THIS WEEK
SHANKER LILA
MAHASHIVRATRIA
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING NEXT SAT. FEB. 28th.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"SAFETY LAST"
THE KING OF COMEDIANS IN THE GREATEST COMEDY EVER FILMED.
7 Reels of wild and uncontrolled laughter. Two laughs and a thrill every second.
WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
NOTE THE DATE.
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 28th.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
WEDNESDAY, 25th February 1925 P.M. 8-30
VIDYAHARANA.
SATURDAY, 28th February 1925 P.M. 8-30
ASHA NIRASHA.
SUNDAY, 1st March 1925 P.M. 3 Noon
NAND KUMAR
Manager.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK!
A SUPERB VITAGRAPH DRAMA
"DIAMONDS ADRIFT"
5 Reels—featuring the most popular and handsome Vitagraph Star.
EARLE WILLIAMS
The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "GOLF," featuring the most popular Comedian of the age
LARRY SEMON.
To-Night; 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA— New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT-- THIS WEEK
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
All the eight reels are screened complete in one show.
More than 10,000 actors take part in it.
MOSES AND HIS MIRACLES
A Magnificent Visualisation of the world's Greatest Story!
Four Shows to-day at: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
DR. LECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.
Ananga Probha Yakuti
ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Telephone No. 28469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND SITUATE AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the owner of the property, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned plot of land.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, the cess wherein is now redeemed, situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, marked as Plots Nos. 12, 13 and 14 on the plan annexed to the conveyance dated the 10th day of February, 1921, from Raghavji Purshotum and another to Shavakshaw Dinshaw Daver and marked A. thereon containing by admeasurement 3,890 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of a larger piece of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey Nos. 1/7066 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 644 of Malabar Hill Division, and is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3411, 3412, 3413 and 3414, and Street Nos. 224-1-2 and 2, Forjett Street, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North East by Plot No. 11 on the said plan, on or towards the South by a proposed Road and beyond that by Plots Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 on the said plan, on or towards the West by Plot No. 15, and on or towards the North partly by Plot No. 10 and partly by a proposed Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE 2 SWEETMEATS SHOPS OF MR. GOVINDJI VASONJI, SITUATE AT CHIRA BAZAR AND AT GRANT ROAD RESPECTIVELY, AND OF THE ROYAL HINDU HOTEL SITUATE AT MATHERAN WITH THEIR GOODWILL.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sweetmeat Shop of Mr. Govindji Vasonji at Grant Road, Tram Terminus, by order of Messrs. Nappoo Nensey and Co., and Mr. D. G. Banker, Mortgagees-in-Possession, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor concerned all stock-in-trade with goodwill of the two Sweetmeat shops of Mr. Govindji Vasonji, situate at Chira Bazar and at Grant Road respectively, and of the Royal Hindu Hotel situate at Matheran, including all furniture, sweetmeats, provisions, raw materials, utensils, glass and crockeryware, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW IRON SAFES.

Under instructions from Income Tax Officer, Market Ward, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rahimtulla Esmail and Co. of 470, Abdul Rehman Street:—
Five new large and small Iron Safes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Office concerned:—
32 cases boot protectors (German) of various sizes.
6 pieces wash-hand basin complete.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4024 of 1924, Purshottam Ladha vs Gordhandas Rawji:—
Writing tables, chairs, mehta boxes, mattresses, cupboards, copying press, clocks, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
48 pieces embroidered Nainsookhs slightly damaged by water.
1 case looking glasses (broken).
3 enamelled bath tubs.
81 dozen Vaseline Pomade (broken).

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2433 of 1923, Alibhai vs. Mahomedalli:—
One Motor Lorry (broken).

BENNETT & CO.,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24.

S S Howergate, Racker, Durban.
S S Haggersgate, Evans, Durban.
S S Dongola, Cooper, Yokohama.
S S Trecarnie Piper, Port Said.
S S City of Simla, Parker, Liverpool.
S S Rotenfels, Jones, Busreh.
S S Clan Mcquarrie, William, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25.

S S Empress of France, Griffiths, Colombo.
S S Aldergate, Wisman, Colombo.
S S Aleppo, Wilkinson, Hull.
S S Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.
S S Garmula, Fenn, Busreh.
S S Corsinia, Cosulich, Antwerp.

LOADING.

Feb. 24.

Steamer Shaka Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Donogla for London.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain C Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Simla:—The City Line steamer City of Simla, 2468 tons, Captain F Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengrs..

S S Clan Macquarrie:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macquarrie, 3329 tons, Captain William arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Aleppo:—The K N Coy's steamer Aleppo, 2340 tons, Captain Wilkinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Empress of France:—The American Tourists steamer Empress of France, 9951 tons, Captain E Griffiths, will sail to-day at 5 (p.m.) for Colombo, with the American Tourists.

S S Barjora: The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora 1908 tons, Captain W Sammuel, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Corsinia:—The steamer Corsinia, 2548 tons, Captain A Cosulich, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

24-2-25.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—20 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld. 20 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 20 cwt curry powder, M Poonjiaji & Sons; 600 cwt wheat, R Davar; 75 cwt gram R Davar; 75 cwt middlings, R J Davar 715 cwt oil cake meal, R J Davar; 25 bales wool, G Jethanand; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.; 99 bales cotton, The Uganda Cotton T Co.; 90 bales wool, V Ounnorsey; 10 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes, Turner Morrison & Co. Ld.; 50 bales clean cotton waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 195 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 130 bales hemp, S Purmanand. 60 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales hemp, Wilson Latham & Co. Ltd.; 50 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co.;

S S Scindia for New York:—10 packages cotton and woollen carpets, The American Express Co. 3 bundles lamb skins (for furs), Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 9 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld. 3 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw & Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—20 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld. 1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Philadelphia:—58 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co. 15 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co. 34 bales dry salted goat skins, The Deccan Trading Co. Ld.

S S Scindia for Marseiles:—203 cwt. mustard seed, C Jivanlal & Co. 94 cwt gum kadaya, S Chapsey & Co. 14 cwt dried cow guts, Cox & Kings Shipping A Ld.; 2 cwt wet salted Sheep guts, Cox & Kings Shipping A Ld. 1300 cwt teel seed, Rali Bros.

S S Zandijk for Ghent:—110 bales cotton A Durst; 330 bales cotton, A Khimji & Co.; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Zandijd for Antwerp:—210 cwt gum Insoluble, J Moolchand.

S S Zandijk for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 532 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co. 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 2000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—1000 cwt castor seed Vurdhman Bros. Ltd. 5 bales silk waste, Thos Cook & Son & Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 5000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

S S Charlbury for Hamburg:—9000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Charlbury for Antwerp—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 1000 cwt myrabollanis, P Mathuradas & Co.

S S Charlbury for Hamburg: 21 cwt sandal wood roots, S Nowroji & Co.; 42 cwt sandal wood billets, S Nowroji & Co.; 5 cwt sandal wood chips, S Nowroji. 2500 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji; 180 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co. 200 cwt casein, L Ebramji; 100 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 285 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 275 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 1045 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 107 cwt gum Anglo-Indian Trading Co.; 7 bales clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros.; 412 bales cotton fly S A de Products Textiles; 330 bales cotton, K Devchand &Co. Ld.; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 100 bales hemp, Wilson Leatham and Co. Ld. 400 cwt deer horns, J ahimtoola.

S S Trecarrell for Antwerp:—1878 cwt. linseed cakes, Volkart Bros. 208 cwt gum Arabia J Narbharam & Co. 420 cwt gum Arabic, N Mulji & Co.; 165 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 160 bales hemp, B Meyer & Co. 472 bales hemp, S Purmanand; 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Trecarrell for Havre:—55 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Trecarrell for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, J A Beghie & Co. Ld.

S S Trecarreth for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 220 cwt cotton, Weld & Co. 220 cwt cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 55 cwt cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld.; 220 cwt cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S China for London:—4 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 17 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassam; 15 bales goat skins tanned, L Hassam; 9 bales cow hides tanned L Hassim; 29 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdoola & Co.; 7 bales goat skins tanned, A Abdoola & Co. 27 cwt ashmaws, H A Mahomed & Son. 1 bundle woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 8 bundle pole cat skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 4 bundles fox skins (for furs), H A Ebrahomoff; 9 bundles lamb skins, (for furs), F. Hajioff; 6 bales cow hides tanned, H. M. Ramjee & Co. 1 package Persian rugs, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—24 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 55 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co.; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 4800 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—110 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.; 165 bales cotton, H M Mehta & Co. 330 bales cotton K Devchand & Co. Ltd. 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tregonnel for Marseilles:—2000 cwt Gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 115 bales cotton fly, S A de Products Textiles, 200 cwt mustard seed, A Durst.

S S Tregonnel for Genoa:—50 tons old iron plates, K M Nathco; 75 tons old iron axles K M Nathco.

S S Tregnnel for Rotenfels for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, Jams Finlay & Co. Ltd.

S S Clan MacIver for Hull:—6800 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 7040 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

S S Steelville for Liverpool:—120 bales cotton, Weld & Co.; 1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 12004 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co. Ld.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdamff: 41 bales cotton fly, Indian Cotton Waste Ld. 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Arabistan for London: 1 bundle Persian carpets, Grindlay & Co Ld.; 7 bales Goat skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 3 bales sheep skins tanned Meyer Nissim. 19 bundles fox skins raw, K B H Karimbakhsh: 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 3 bundles lamb skins H A M Shawal; 3 bundles woollen carpets H A M Shawal; 2000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

S S Arabistan for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co. 110 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Alleppo for Hull:—6000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Trecarve for Dunkirk:—2500 tons manganese ore, Cox & King Shipping A Ld.

S S Trecarve for Havre:—1118 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros. 7000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—40 cwt cloves E F Kavarana. 1600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 458 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Penang Maru for Yokohama:—14 cases sandalwood oil, Mitsui B Kaisha Ld.; 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Penang Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales coon Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

S S Penang Maru for Yokaichi:—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Raili Bros.; 200 bales cotton C Damjee & Sons.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 16 cwt Indian stones M Mubin & Co 44 cwt Indian stores, M A Md. Sidiq Kapur; 500 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 2 bundles Fox skins raw, M A Md. Sidiq Kapur; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagpore for Moji: 300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagpore for Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Nagpore for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton N Fatehalli & Co.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—110 bales cotton M Moosabhoy & Sons; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 2000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Shensei Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton. Ozu Burin & Co. Ld. 1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Shensei Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld

IMPORTS.

24-2-25

S S Penang Maru from Yokohama Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—
From Tokyo:—8 cases cotton yarn.
From Nagoya:—12 bales cotton shirting, 31 cases Enamelled ware, 221 cases porcelain.
From Osaka:—105 bales straw boards, 108 bales cotton yarn, 50 cases cotton yarn, 7 cases silk yarn, 118 cases glassware, 18 bales glass beads, 111 bales match-boxes, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 13 bales cotton shirting 400 kegs red lead, 15 casks miso.
From Kobe—54 bales match sticks, 15 bales cotton drill, 75 bales cotton yarn, 200 bales straw boards, 20 bales mattings, 50 bales cotton sheetings, 38 cases cotton shirting, 20 cases matches, 100 cases match boxes, 5 cases silk yarn, 18 cases cotton hosiery shirts 20 cases refined camphor, 35 cases glassware, 5 cases needles, 1591 pieces lumber.
From Moji: 10 cases vegetable wax.
From Hongkong:—190 coils rope.
From Singapore:—100 bags sago flour, 271 bags betel nuts.
From Colombo:—2 cases Ebony Elephant.

S S Amur Maru from Nagoya. Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—
From Nagoya:—20 bales cotton shirting 348 case sporcelain, 20 cases glassware 29 cases enamelled dware.
From Osaka:—49 bales cotton yarn, 65 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales cotton shirting, 90 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton cloth, 74 cases glass bangles, 20 cases cotton drill, 20 cases enamelled ware, 260 cases glass ware, 129 cases porcelain, 288 cases match boxes, 30 bales glue 15 packages glue.
From Kobe—12 bales straw matting, 16 bales skin glue, 50 bales cotton yarn, 50 bales cotton drill, 15 cases cotton dril, 35 cases cotton shirts 42 cases cotton hosiery, 50 packages refined sulphur 300 pieces Aspen match logs 290 pieces Aspen Timber, 17 cases porcelain ware, 25 cases Enamelled ware, 5 cases silk yarn, 21 cases needles, 270 cases match boxes, 100 cases matches, 10 cases cotton shirting, 60 cases glass ware.
From Tsingtao:—50 bales cotton yarn.
From Moji—25 cases vegetable wax.
From Hongkong:—5 cases silk piece goods, 55 cases cotton socks.
From Canton:—24 cases glass bangles.
From Singapore:—425 bundle sandalwood, 252 bundles rattan, 23 cases quinine, 228 bags Damar batu, 808 bags betel nuts, 751 bags sago flour, 53 bags gum Benjamin.
From Colombo:—387 bags copra.

S S Bandra from Busrah. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—
From Busrah:—52 bags almonds, 3199 baskets dates, 11 bundles old copper, 6 bundles Blue Flowers.
From Koweit:—1 bundle silver, 43 bundle Specie, 3 bundles Dollars.
From Bushire—199 bales cotton, 20 jottas skins, 30 bundles skins, 20 cases gum tragacanth, 20 carboys ros water, 19 bags dry figs, 15 bags Attari, 123 bags gum 22 bags Almond kernels.
From Bahrein: 165 bundles specie 5 bundles Dollars.
From Dubai:—46 bundles specie.
From Linga:—21 bundles specie.
From Bunder Abbas:—345 bales cotton, 37 jottas cotton, 12 jottas Assofoetida, 18 cases Assofoetida, 115 bags dates, 48 bags almonds, 53 bags almond seed 34 bags pista, 18 bundles Rose buds 4 bundles specie.
From Muskut:—34 crates pomegranates, 10 bags cuttles, 557 bags sardines, 910 bags dates, 482 bundles dates, 15 specie.
From Karachi:—22 cases Paint.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 24.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1.	England			
2.	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregd.	S/S Cracovia ..	1st March 25	8 a. m.
3.	Japan	S/S Tamba		
4.	China	Maru &	26th Feb. 25.	6-30 p m.
5.	(superscribed) ..	S/S Penang		
6.	Singapore („) ..	Maru	27th Feb. 25	10 a. m.
7.	Strait's Settlements ..			
8.	Mauritius			
9.	East Africa			
10.	South Africa	S/S Khandalla	4th March 25	12 Noon,
11.	Seychelles			

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramaneck v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2397-24—Captain and V, Sitabai, Manilal Chunilal Choksi and another, Choksey and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2812-23—Tyabji D and Co, Dayal Purshotam, Purshotam Lajram, Mehta L and Co.
4895-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shankar Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.
2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
1245-23—In Person, Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.
2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.
713-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.
3451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.
2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamran and others, Harriram Chutanram Soonderdas and Co.
4384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatizabai and another, Thakoredas and D.
4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanbadibai and onther, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.
2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.
3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M.
3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morv. Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.
1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.
1026-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotam, Edgelow G W and Co.
944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.
4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Naiubhai Shah v Mohanlal Lalji.
295-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors. Thakoredas and D.
586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdevi v The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.
4937-23—Thakoredas and Co, Sunderabai, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.
2336-24—Mulla and M, Cassumalli Sarafali Versilalji and another Jafferbhai Kanji, Viraj Lal and Co.
1790-23—Mehta L and Co, Lallubhai Lilachand Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.
1582-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker, Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.
1549-23—Pandia and Co, Rutanlal Balchand Agarwalla, Ratilal and Co, Malvi A R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1443-24—Rustomji and G, Bhagwandas Runchand v Shiavux C Cambatta, Mulla and M.
2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas, Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhavji and Co.
4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Craigie B and Co, Thakoredas and Co.
955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co, The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Thakoredas and D.
3571-24—Wadia G and Co., B Meyer and Co Hukumchand Kallianji, Mohile and G.
4004-24—Dastur and Co, Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and another v Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Mahomed and another, Pandia and Co.
4355-24—Captain and V, Saleh and Ebrahim Alfazal, C Esmail Ali, Khandwalla and C.
4086-24—Kola and Co, Abdul Rahim Shaikh Mahomedally, Dadiba Cowasji Contractor, Shah and Co.
2146-24—Madhawji and Co, Dharsey Devraj and Co, Ismail Gofoor Kasum and others, Vachha and Co.
3733-23—Mehta L and Co, Maleckchand Keshavji, Lala Kundan Surajbhai, Malvi M R and Co.
5091-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji, Meghji Khairaj and Co, Paranker and R.
3244-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Punja and Co, Manibhai P Dalal and another, Kanubhai and S, In Person.
3121-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Sunderabai, Thakoredas and Co.
28-23—Purnanand C and J, Nagindas Sarupchand, Baijfai Joharmal, Thakoredas and Co.
4341-23—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Thakoredas Dharamdas and others, Shamrao M and H.
4692-23—Jamsedji R and D, Ramchand Rajaji, Sanlaram Baloba Sauger and others, Manohar and Co.
4500-23—Little and Co, Dr. Tyabbhai Salehbhay, Hatimbhay Gulamhusein and others, Vadia G and Co.
673-24—Patell and E, Moses Samson Ezekiel, Jamanmal Dalichand and others, Khandwalla and C Dabholker and J.
3228-24—Crawford B and Co, The B B and C I Railway, Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Dastur and Co.
3220-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Ibrahim Chamba.
3221-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Yomonabai, Craigie B and Co.
3222-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Walli Mahomed, Craigie B and Co.
3223-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umer Suleman.
3224-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Umerji Adam Roker, Craigie B and Co.
3225-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Fathubhai Mahomedali.
3226-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Raja Natu.
3227-24—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co, Suleman Umerji Craigie and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2966-22—Dastur and Co, Girdharlal Damoder and anr v Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3283-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Magni V, Vengatesam, Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.
1043-22—Motichand and D, Goluram Radhakison v Bharmal Shripal, Malvi M R and Co.
906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and B v Gulamhusein Bassaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.
4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel v The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co Ld. Bhaishanker K and G.
60-22—Mulji P P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.
212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombhaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another, Judah and S.
250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.
270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.
397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.
501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.
110-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.
127-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.
189-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co. Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.
578-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.
580-22—Crawford B and Co. The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.
4889-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.
169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.
420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.
479-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.
1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M
503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Rai Santa and another, Shah and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C
76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.
5099-22—Jehangir G and B, Bhikhaiji and another, vs Pestonji Nuserwanji Surati and others, Matubhai J and M. In Person.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5042-23—Motichand and D, Hirabai Samla, Laxman Govind Shinde and others, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3909-24—Judah and S, Meyer Nissim v Abdul Aziz Haji Tyeb, Matubhai J and M
3972-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.
1203-24—Malvi M R and Co., Ranjiwan Raianand v Shersingh Bishanlal and others, Tyabji D and Co.
1182-24—Dikshit M and Co, Ramanlaxmi, Alibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

LONG CAUSES.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Ratchand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.
2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.
3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.
2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.
1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Maneckial Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.
3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.
3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.
3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.
3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co-operative Society Ltd v. Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors., Crawford B and Co.
4548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.
1077-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvahibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.
4119-24—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Kader Moulvi Umer Miya v Haji Ismail Ahmed and another, Captain and V.
4401-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D

SHORT CAUSES.

4419-23—Payne and Co, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Jamsedji R and D.
2524-24—Jamsetji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody, Payne and Co.
2526-24—Jamsedji R and D, Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Dr. Shapurji Hormusji Mody and another, Jehangir G and B, Payne and Co.

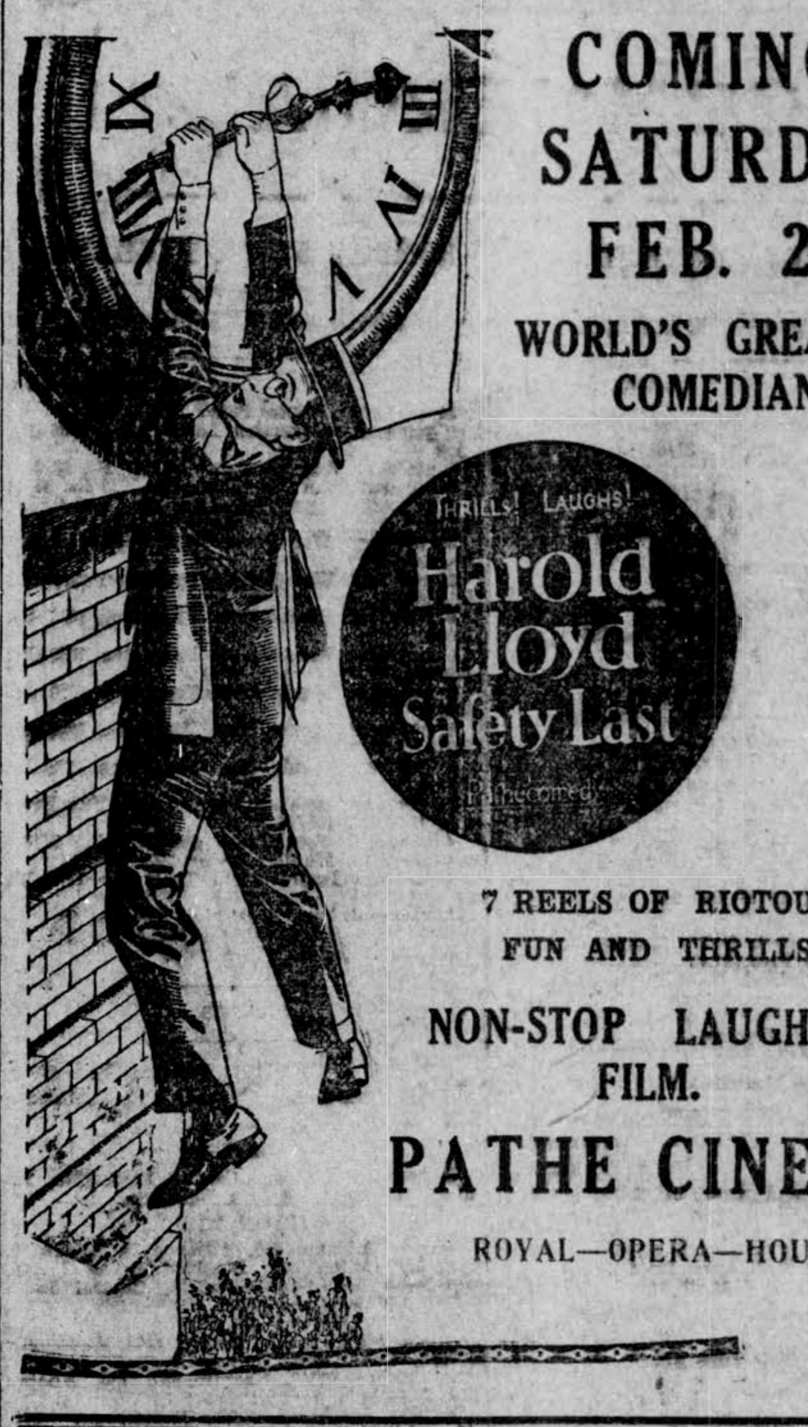
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, February 24

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 20th February to 23rd February, 1925 ..	65188	115290	—50102
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 23rd February 1925	1712556	2071139	—358586
Shipments for the bi-week from 20th February to 23rd February, 1925.			
United Kingdom	2397	3407	—1010
Continent ..	4756	9755	—4999
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	28131	37293	—9162
Total	35284	50455	—15171
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 23rd February 1925			
Europe: United Kingdom	17985	96504	—78519
Europe: Continent	237471	514728	+287257
China	69562	60918	+8644
Japan	795998	745416	+50582
Coast Ports ..	16412x	29089	—12677
Total	1127428	1446655	—319227
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	4048	37438	—33390
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports	93834	61329	+32505

x Including 6355 bales for U. S. of America.



COMING SATURDAY FEB. 28
WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN.
7 REELS OF RIOTOUS FUN AND THRILLS
NON-STOP LAUGHTER FILM.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 667
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 722
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 707
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¾
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.75-11/16
London—Paris Frcs. 91.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London Brussels Frcs. 91.60
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but dull.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bank's selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's selling T T March 7/8
Bank's buying T T March 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 13/16
Bank's buying T T April 7/8
Bank's selling T T May 3/4
Bank's buying T T May 13/16
Bank's selling T T June 11/16
Bank's buying T T June 3/4
Bank's selling T T July 5/8
Bank's buying T T July 3/4

London, Feb. 23.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6
Bar Gold steady £4.7.1
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 5/16

London, Feb. 23.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—India was a small buyer. Closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	667
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	157 1/2
Shanghai	213
Japan	110 1/2
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 23.

Stockholm	17.68
Christiania	31.30
Amsterdam	11.87
Switzerland	24.75

The Bombay mails of 5th instant were delivered in London on 23rd February.

New York, Feb. 23.

Demand Bills:—Closed.

London, Feb. 23.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 91.50
Italy 116.52

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6½ per cent.
1 Month 6½ per cent.
3 Months 6½ per cent.
6 Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 15/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 /14
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 19 3/8

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 ex-dvd. unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 — 1/16.
Conversion Loan £79 11/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/8 — 3/8.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/4 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/2 + 1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 7/8 — 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/15/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/15/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/0/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/1/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/3/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/3/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/14

London, Feb. 23.

Bar gold ready s. 87-1
Silver ready d. 32-5
Silver forward d. 32-5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought. China bought cash and sold forward. We think rise will be maintained.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free(due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1400, Central Bank 25/8, India Bank 77/8, Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 450, Alliance 85, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 550, Bombay Dyeing 1166/4, Bradbury 500, Century 537/8, Central India 551/4, Colaba Land 162/8, Coorla 175, Crescent 267/8, Currim 525, Dawn 720, Edward Sassoon 182/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/11, Fazulbhoy 1672/8, Gokak 125, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 402/8, Kasturchand 180, Khatau 130, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4800, Madhowji 387/8, Mathuradas 270, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, New Great 442/8, New City 302/8, Pabaney 280, Pearls 616/4, Phoenix 575, Simplex 243/12, Standard 1590, Swan 1200, Tata Mill 232/8, Vishnu Cotton 1780.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 585, Alcock 222/8, B. Burma 335, B. Burma N.I. 81/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/2, B. Tramway 102/8, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni ord. 50/4, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 15/12, Shivrajpur 53/12, Tata Iron Ord. 21, Tata Iron Defd. 61/4, Tata Hydro. 1078/12, Scindia Steam 7.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 23.

	£
Hongkong Bank	150 1/2
Chartered Bank	21 5/8
National Bank	47 1/4
P. & O. Bank	11 1/2
Eastern Bank	6 1/2

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 24.

Apollo Mill	19-8	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	40	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1760
Indian Dy.& Blg.	230	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	11-4
E. D. Sassoon	1-11	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	20	Sassoon Cotton	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	520	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-10	Standard Mill	1556
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	180	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	205
Khatau Mill	127-8	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	720	New India	16
New City	302-8	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam	7
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	645
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30-4
Birla	20	„ Uganda	60
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	80
Madhaorao Scindia	65	Br. Burma Petrol	5-2
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	15-8

GOLD.

Bombay, February 24.

Ready:—22-1-0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Fagan 22-0-9 22-1-6 22-1-3
Chaitra 22-1-3 22-2-3 22-2-0
Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—3—6
Chaitra 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 24.

Ready.—74-3-0
Vaida. Opening. Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Fagan 73-13-0 74-3-0 74-2-0
Chaitra 73-10-0 73-14-0 73-13-0
Teji Mandi.
Fagan 1—1—0
Chaitra 1—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 23.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 45/3.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 24.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points lower. The market declined on local selling on reports of rains in Texas. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

In sympathy with a decline reported from Liverpool the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 462, i.e., a rupee lower than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening a well-known Indore operator and shroffs were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 460. Around this level Commission Houses and Bazar operators were buyers and the market recovered to Rs. 462. On selling by Brokers the values gave way to Rs. 461 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 460¾ and going down to Rs. 460¼ advanced to Rs. 461½ on buying by shroffs and a Japan House and closed at Rs. 461 at 6 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 454 and improved to Rs. 455 on shroffs buying. On general selling the prices again touched Rs. 454 and the market closed at Rs. 454½.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 401 and closed steady at Rs. 404 on shroffs buying, whilst Bengal May was nominally quoted at Rs. 406.

Our market for ready cotton showed an easier tendency yesterday with a limited demand for high class cotton only, and about 3,000 were reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 24,

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	461
Fully Good Bengal March	..	403 1/2
„ „ May	..	404 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March	..	454 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 24.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	472	462	452
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	487	477	467
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	479	469	459
M. G. Khandesh	462	455	440

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 24.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	461
Fully Good Bengal March	..	400
„ „ May	..	402
Fine Oomra .. March	..	454
Good Southerns May/June	..	476

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 24.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
„ Fine M.G.	..	410/415 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	385/90	.. ....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	..	410/415
„ F.G.M.G.	385/90	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	..	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	450/55	470/73 ..
Nagpur	450/55	470/73 ..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	440	460 ..
Pulgaon .. „ „	450	460/65 ..
Dhamangaon „ „	440	450/55 ..
Amracti .. „ „	435/45	455 ..
Khamgaon-Akola „	435/45	450/55 ..
Mulkapur „ „	415/20	440 ..
Khandesh „ „	410/20	440/35 ..
„ F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	485/95 March
„ Fully Good „	..	.. +23/25
Muthia Fine „	..	.. +13/14
„ F.G.M.G.	415/20	.. ..
Dharwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns „	475/95	.. ..
„ H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj M.G.	475/95	.. ..
Cambodia „	545	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

24th. February, 1925.

New York Market, 23rd February was closed.

Liverpool Market, 23rd. February.

Previous Close. Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11-a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.31 Mar.	13.29—02	13.28—03	13.23	—08
13.38 May	13.37—01		13.32	—06
13.41 July			13.35	—06
13.24 Oct.			13.16	—08
Egyptian				
31.35 May			31.10	—25
29.35 July			29.10	—25

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Considerable selling on private reports of rains in Texas. Trade fixing call sales. Small market.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.75 7/8; on Monday 4.75 7/8.

(2) Light rainfall on Saturday; scattered on the Eastern belt. Heavy on Sunday; Mississippi Valley and Arkansas light to moderate, scattered in Texas, mostly eastern part; one inch in Dallas.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	6,000
On Spec. and for Exp	200
Of East Indian	Nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—	
Good inquiry	13.52
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	34.55

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 23.

Futures at New York:—
March, May, July and October:—Closed.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool:—	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
March	13.23	—.08
May	13.32	—.06
July	13.35	—.06
October	13.16	—.08

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.30	—.01
May	13.37	—.01
July	13.41	unchgd.
October	13.25	+.01
January	13.17	+.01
Egyptians:—		
July	20.20	—.15
November	23.70	—.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool:—	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
February	13.20	—.08
March	13.23	—.08
April	13.24	—.06
May	13.32	—.06
June	13.31	—.06
July	13.35	—.06
August	13.28	—.07
September	13.32	—.08
October	13.16	—.08
November	13.10	—.08
December	13.07	—.08
January	13.03	—.07
February	13.00	—.07

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

February	33.15	—.15
March	32.55	—.15
April	31.80	—.15
May	31.10	—.25
June	30.30	—.25
July	29.10	—.25
August	28.25	—.25
September	27.35	—.25
October	26.35	—.25
November	23.85	—.05
December	23.25	+.05
January	22.95	+.05

INDIAN COTTON.

London, Feb. 23.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Bengal:—	
Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65
Omra:—	
Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.80
Fine	12.20
Broach:—	
Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.00

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 23.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/March value 70.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Feb/March value 71.

Tone:—Closed firmer but quiet.

Australian Feb/March buyers 69/6.

Choice White Karachi Feb/March paid and buyers 63/6.

Soft Red Karachi Feb/March value 62/9.

Tone:—Closed firmer but quiet.

Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for Feb/March 68/9.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 24.

(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68	0	0	10	3	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0	60	1	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69	0	0	10	5	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	2	0	11	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	2	0	12	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	15	0	14	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	10	0	14	3	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0	14	1	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	62	0	0	12	10	0
Poppyseed White	13	12	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0	12	14	0
Mowraseed	9	0	0	9	8	0
Barley	49	0	0	7	0	0
Castorseed	68	0	0	13	9	0
Jira	16	0	0	..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	12	6			
Linseed, May	14	4	6			

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 23

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May done and buyers £24 1/4
Sellers £24 3/8
Linseed Tone:—Firmer but quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April done and sellers 49/9
May/August sellers 49/9

London, Feb. 23.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firmer but quiet Feb/March value at £22 3/4 and March/April paid £22 3/4.

Cottonseed Bombay Feb/March sellers, steady held £10 1/2.

Castorseed Bombay was held higher but buyers were following closed Feb/March steadily held £10 1/2.

Rapeseed Toria closed firm with fair continental demand, buyers at £20 1/2 and sellers for Feb/March £20 5/8.

METALS.

London, Feb. 23.

	£
English best Selected Copper	68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	64 7/8
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	17 1/4
Tin Block	263 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, February 24.

	Per	md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4		60	0	0
Do	1		60	0	0
Do	1	1/4	60	0	0
Do	1	1/2	60	0	0
Do	1	3/4	60	0	0
Do	2		60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 24.

	per	md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4		66	0	0
Copper	1		66	0	0
Copper	1	1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1	1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1	3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2		69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			62	0	0
Panchteka Joint			27	0	0
Copper, English Bars			61	0	0
Brass Bars			39	4	0
Pat Klai			66	0	0
Lead, Country			25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1			57	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2			57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2			66	8	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2			68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1			66	4	0
„ „ 1 1-4			67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 24.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1 2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0	14	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0	13	6
David	No. 10 1-2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	12	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	13	3
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	11	6
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0	11	3
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	0
„	No. 42—2	1	8	0
„	No. 20	1	1	6
„	No. 32	1	4	3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Feb/March sellers 20/3
Jan/Feb sellers 20/6
June/July sellers 16/10 1/2
July/Sept sellers 16/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept sellers 1 /10
July/Sept sellers 16/10 3/4
Tone:—Closed steady but quiet.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Ready prices are unaltered with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 11,000 bags, showing a satisfactory record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day, evidencing a rise of 1d. per cwt. in Java Forward positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 16/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April sellers 16 3/4.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Mar 18.

Tone:—Closed steady.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 24.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	450	450	
Bombay Cotton	545	550	
Bombay Dyeing	1170-67-8-70	1166-4	
Century	543-12-40	37-8-538-12	
Nagpur	550	50-551-4	
Colaba	162-8	162-8	
Crescent	260	57-8-266-4	
Indore	402-8-1-4	2-8-401-4	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	435-45	42-8-445	
Pearl	615	615	
Phoenix	577-8	572-8	
Bharucha	112-8	112-8	
Simplex	247-8-43-12-45	243-12	
Swan	1200	1200	
Swadesh	645	65-680	
Pabni	380	380	
Fazal	1075-77-8	1071-4	
Mathuradas	270	270	
Tata Mill	232-8	232-8	
Globe	51-4	51-4	
Mysore	125	125	
Madhavji	382-8-86-4	388-12	
Finlay	850	850	
Gokak	125	123-12	
Edward Sassoon	182-8	182-8	
Meyer Sassoon	135	135	
Alcock	..	..	
Bombay Burma Oil	332-8	332-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	100-10	102-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	77-8	80	
Bundi Cement	10-12	10-8	
Central E. Mining	32-8	32-8	
Indian Cement	52-8	53 12	
Tata Steel Ordy.	21-4-20-8	21-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	60-57-8-58-12	61-14	

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

No material change has taken place in our market during the period under review, although the present tone is, if anything, rather quieter.

Selling from the Bazaar has continued, but prices show a slight falling off, owing to the accumulation of stocks and the extreme tightness of money making the liquidating of holdings a matter of necessity. For this reason it appears that, although the offtake may be good, no appreciation in values may be expected in the near future.

Grey Shirtings.—Remain quiet and are a little lower than last week's level.

Grey Dhooties.—The improvement reported in this section has not been maintained and selling in the Bazaar has been disappointing. Values have declined 3 to 6 pies, whilst no "to arrive" business is reported.

Whites.—The tone is rather better and selling has been taking place at fairly full rates, but here also there has been almost an entire absence of "forward sales."

Miscellaneous.—There is no change to advise since our last report.

Yarns.—Stocks are small, and the Finer Spinnings have appreciated slightly, in sympathy with the strength of Egyptian Cotton, but the disparity between this market and Manchester is still very marked.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs 10-4 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-3 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-4 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-8 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-12 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-4 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 26 20 by 20 Rs. 8-5 per piece.
*White Shirtings 40000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26-8 per piece.
*White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-4 per piece
*White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-4 per piece.
*White Shirtings Raja 40 yds. Rs. 11 per piece
*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 3 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Demand for Yarn from consuming centres has been only moderate and clearances have consequently fallen off, while values have declined about 1 anna pr 5 lbs. bundle.

Enquiry for shipment has again been disappointing.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—
Mule 10½s Rs. 4-4 to 4-8.
Mule 12½s Rs. 4-5 to 4-9.
Mule 14½s Rs. 4-7 to 4-11.
Mule 16½s Rs. 4-8 to 4-12.
Mule 20½s Rs. 4-14 to 5-3.
Mule 22s Rs. 4-15 to 5-4.

COAL.

There is no change to report in the market, the demand for all qualities remaining dull. Raisings are about normal. Wagons are in poor supply, only a small percentage on the wagon basis of each Colliery being given daily, and there does not appear to be much chance of any improvement for some little time.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—
Desherghur—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegungee—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd February, 1925.

Cotton	19124 Bales
Wheat	32634 Cwts.
Linseed	10240 „
Rapeseed etc.	2343 „
Gingellyseed	2880 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	5133 „
Castorseed	3724 „
Rice	2400 „
Myrabollams	2410 „
Cottonseed	10706 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	1784 „
Juwar	139 „
Masur	283 „
Barley	1496 „
Bajri	694 „
Coal	766 Tons.

BOMBAY TO GO DRY.

IN SIX YEARS, SAYS EXCISE MINISTER.

M. L. C.'S WANT TO END DIARCHY.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

The Budget debate was continued yesterday in the Bombay Legislative Council and the whole day was devoted to it. The Council, however, was not fully satisfied with the discussion, and to-day, which is the last day for the purpose, will see the remaining members trying to catch the President's eye to justify themselves before their electors.

Yesterday the Budget was mauled severely, and a great deal of sound destructive criticism was levelled at it. The large majority of members who took part in the discussion had nothing good to say about the Government jugglery in figures, for it is juggling in figures as there are different opinions about the extent of this year's deficit—some members putting it at 40 lakhs and others at over a crore, while one member had the audacity to say that there was no deficit at all! The exception to this wholesome rule was provided by Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, who has the distinction of repressenting at one and the same time the two cities of Ahmedabad and Surat, and Mr. A. N. Surve, the leader of the microscopic, but the nontheless very important party called the Non-Brahmin Party. Mr. Surve may be likened to the proverbial last straw that broke the camel's back, the camel in this case representing the Swaraj Party. His support of antagonism is enough either to make or mark the fortunes of the Swaraj Party, and he generally casts his weight in the opposite scale. Mr. Mansuri, however, is not taken very seriously even by himself and the Council treated him with the levity which his speech deserved. He holds an analogous position to that of Mr. Surve, and that is the only distinction he has in the cosideration of the public. These two gentlemen whole-heartedly praised the Budget in the name of that blessed word "nation-building" which seems to give as much confort to some members as the word Mesopotamia once gave to an old woman. But, it must not be supposed that all Mr. Surve's followers agreed with him in his formal blessing of the Budget. Mr. Shinde, who very naturally asked for more posts for non-Brahmins, handled the Budget very severely, and the other members who follwed him were no less outspoken in their condemnation of it.

Mr. Jog of Dharwar brought a weighty indictment against the Forest policy of Government, which has hitherto been complete failure. He particularly attacked the policy of the Forest Engineering Department which had made a deep hole in the pockets of the tax-payers. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and Mr. H. A. Lalji also contributed their share to the general criticism and both of them touched many a new point in the course of their speeches. Mr. Dehlavi further explained his Excise policy which is going to bring about prohibition in this Presidency, in the space of six years, and thus fulfil the ardent desire of the public. The picture which he drew of his own department was splashed with rather too much colour to meet with acceptance of the public particularly when he said that it was run almost on philanthropic lines. Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji tore these pretensions to shreds by quoting from the Budget statement. There was nothing very remarkable in yesterday's debate, as the big guns of the Swaraj Party are reserved for the last day.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The debate on the budget estimates was renewed yesterday after questions had been answered.

Mr. R. D. Shinde (Nasik) said the budget made a very sorry reading, it was the budget of a spendthrift as the expenditure on all departments had increased. The staffs of most of the Secretaries and Deputy-Secretaries had been doubled during the last few years, and there was again the increase granted by the Lee Commission to the higher services. While there was a constitutional aspect of this question, they must admit that the tax-payer was quite unable to pay the increased salaries and allowances. His side of the Council at least would not be a party to the increased payments. He feared the land revenue was collected without any regard to the capacity of the ryot, for the revenue estimates were based on the reports of the on which they were based was quite erroneous Talati and the Mamlatdar and the system in practice. He complained that establishments were piled up without any regard to expenditure, and money, was withheld from the beneficent activities of many transferred departments. The non-Brahmins in his opinion were entitled to a share of Government appointments as they paid the major portion of the taxes.

WANTON WASTE.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) said the Finance Member had shown a deficit and to make up that amount he wanted to tax the public Instead of needlessly increasing the taxes, it would be better to cut down the expenditure in many of the departments. He instanced the Forest Department, whose many schemes had proved complete failurers, and he likened their attitude to that of Don Quixote. The Dandeli railway was a complete failure, and there were many other ventures of a similar nature which brought nothing into the State coffers and which were causing a loss to Government yearly. Then again the Saw mills at Sambrani and Dandeli had failed. A similar sorry tale was told by other departments, like Excise, Judicial. etc. In the Judicial Department a great deal of money was spent on engaging counsel in a petty assault case in a Dharwar case. the counsel being paid Rs. 500 per day. simply because the accused happened to be rich and had brought counsel from Bombay to defend themselves. This was wanton waste of public money and could very well have been prevented. He asked the Council to reject the budget until all waste was stopped in the many Government departments.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay) called the Budget an adversity budget. The Finance Member's speech was full of fallacies and he was moving in a vicious circle. It was an important principle of taxation that Government should not take from the people more than they could spend in a year. Government were always over-estimating expenditure and under-estimating revenue, and he was sure instead of a deficit they might even have a surplus this year. Government had entirely neglected the economic uplift of the people; the merchants were suffering from depression; the people were poor and suffering from want. While there were no railway trains for people who wanted to attend *jatras*. Government were giving every facility to people who were attending the races, and they had a special third enclosure to cater to the requirements of poor people. Was there any wonder then that people who were starving thought it better to commit some crime and go to jail in order to get some food? While Punjab fixing Rs. 5 per head, Madras Rs. 4, C. P. Rs. 4. U. P Rs. 3, Assam Rs. 3. Bengal Rs. 2, Bombay was fixing Rs. 8 per head. Were the Government giving the people more facilities and was there anything unique in the administration? And yet Government came to them demanding more and more money! Why was that done, he asked.

DEVELOPMENT FAILURE.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana and Suburban District) said that expenditure was leaping up every year without any intermission, and all sorts of allowances were piled up. The cultivator was handicapped in many ways and many of the advantages he was enjoying were taken away from him year after year The Council had passed a resolution that revision settlement should be stopped, but it was going on all over the Presidency, and Government forgot that in the prosperity and contentment of the cultivators their strength lay. He said there was a High School in a particular town in his district which was called *Madressa* to which only Muslims were admitted. Why should Indians be not brought up in the same school, and why should their differences be accentuated he asked. His point was that their differences must not be widened. If it was contended that mere allowances were essential for the sake of greater efficiency, were not the tax payers entitled to say that they could not afford that kind of efficiency, and that they would rather have it not. About the Development Departments, from the bottom of his heart he asked the Government to point out mistakes of the members when they criticised; he, however, asked them not to stop any of those schemes on which they had proceeded headlong; Government, however, should stop all others. The acid test of the success was the sale of land and from that point they would find that the Development schemes of Government had failed.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat cities) congratulated the Government on the budget, and expressed himself satisfied with it, as they had given more monsy for nation-building departments according to the wishes of the Council. While he was glad that 50 per cent of the posts were given to the backward communities he wanted that the percentage of posts given to Mahomedans should be mentioned separately

Mr. H. J. Mountford (Commissioner C. D.) complained that ignorant criticism has directed against the Forest Department and it was said that the Government schemes did not pay. The Bombay Mills did not pay in some years, but they were not shut down on that account. They had to take a long view in such matters, for during the war they must remember, the Bombay Mills paid very high dividend.

Mr. N. E. Navle (Ahmednagar District) also spoke, but could not be heard.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi City) said that the method of raising revenue required to be completely overhauled. If the Government called itself a civilised Government it should see that the burden of taxation was equally distributed, on rich and poor alike. The excise income was also a great blot. While he congratulated the Excise Minister on having, on paper at least, a scheme for prohibition, he felt that measures of taxation to make prohibition effective had not been adopted. The estimates for civil works were extravagant, as compared with previous years, and he was sure that they could make a great saving in this. The loan programme of the Presidency was progressing at a very high pace, and he was afraid the time would come when they would have mortgaged all their resources for the sake of speculative schemes. About the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, he said there were a great many eminent engineers who were against it, like Mr. Wright, who were of the opinion that Sind would be ruined by the scheme, and while he did not say positively that they were right, he thought a committee of eminent engineers should go into the question and decide it for ever before proceeding further with it.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City) said this was the time when they should consider how they should exercise their power over the public purse. Government had conceded the demands of the Non-Brahmin Party and although all those concessions did not fully meet their demands, Government had done their best to meet their wishes. The question of unemployment was a serious one and Government should tackle it seriously. If Government had tried their best to meet the wishes of the Council then the latter should meet the Government in as much as possible. (Hear! Hear!) He thought the analogy quoted by the Finance Member about the lightness of the excise tax in this Presidency was quite wrong, and it would not take much time to prove its hollowness. Did he want the people of Bombay to be drunkards for the sake of increasing the excise revenue? He was glad that betting was going to be taxed this year, as many Indians thought betting as immoral.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. A. M. Delhavi (Minister of Excise) said the resolution of Government on their Excise policy had met with the approval of the Council, and while he regretted the delay he assured them that that delay was inevitable, as great many important tissues were involved. He hoped that their policy would meet with the approval of the House and of the entire public. Continuing he said:

The sum and substance of our decisions is that total prohibition is the goal of our policy and that we propose to work up to it by a determined and comprehensive programme.

We are now seeking to grapple with the evil so as to uproot it within the space of less than a generation. The difficulties of this course are quite evident. Let us however hope that we shall surmount them with the support of the public and of their representatives in the Council.

"For the past three years," proceeded the Minister, "we have in practice been moving towards prohibition through our rationing policy. As compared with the consumption of the year 1920-21 our ration for the next year represents a drop of 20 per cent. in the mofussil and 40 per cent. in the City of Bombay. Now, we have been able to keep up this rate of reduction so far, because our revenue has remained unaffected on account of certain extraneous reasons e. g. unduly high bids at auction sales. But I fear that the process cannot continue indefinitely and that we have reached a point where the reduction of consumption cannot be continued further without a heavy fall in our revenue. I know that it is also maintained in some circles that we ought to pursue our policy without regard to revenue. But as practical men we cannot shut our eyes to the many considerations which the question involves. The four crores of excise revenue which is asked to be abandoned must be made up somehow, and to the extent that we fail to do so must the fulfillment of our policy be delayed. The Excise Committee have realised this point very clearly, and they recommend that legislation for new taxation should be passed before we embark on the new policy. We have not thought it necessary to do so, relying on the co-operation of this House and particularly on the assurances given to me in July last that the House would not fail to find the necessary funds if the Government adopted a prohibition policy. Government are confident that these assurances will be respected. But I should like to make it perfectly clear that the continuance of this policy would only be possible if those assurances are respected, and the necessary assistance given to Government.

TOTAL REDUCTION IN 6 YEARS.

"There is another point which I wish to emphasise. From the figures I have given to the House it will be seen that if we go on reducing our consumption at the present rate Bombay City will have no liquor to sell after 6 years and the mofussil after a few years more. I am sure that the most ardent prohibitionist amongst us does not expect that the life-long consumers of liquor in this City can be turned into total abstainers within 6 years, or that with the best of intentions we can produce by fresh taxation within that period a revenue of at least one crore and aquarter, which we shall be sacrificing in the City of Bombay alone. It is, therefore, perfectly clear that we can not continue our present rate of rationing for long. The Excise Committee with all their zeal were of opinion that in rural areas further rationing could not be safely continued. But we have gone further than that, and continued rationing in rural areas as elsewhere. That will, in the first place, show to the House our bona fides in the matter of this new policy. But the danger pointed out by the Committee is a real one, and we should be very careful to see that we do not proceed with our measures on paper farther than we are able to enforce them in practice. While, therefore, we intend to continue rationing we must not be tied down to our present or any particular rate of reduction, or to continuing it in areas where the Excise Committee thought it unsafe to do so."

The speaker then referred to the necessity of having an adequate staff to check illicit distillation.

"We propose," he continued, "to approach the Government of India with a view to obtain better control of consumption of foreign liquor in this Presidency. In the meantime Government do not propose to sit quiet, but action is being taken in that direction. The Committee have proposed that immediate action should be taken against the cheaper brands which are being drunk in substitution of country liquor and they suggest that the license fees for the sale of such liquor should be increased so as to raise its price. We have gone farther than this and the members might have noticed that orders have been recently issued greatly increasing the license fees payable for the sale of not only cheap liquors but all foreign liquors and our fees will perhaps be the highest in India. Government further propose to bring the consumption of these liquors in clubs under our control and have actually under consideration the question as to how far the restrictions which we apply in the case of country liquor can be applied to foreign liquors also. I am therefore glad to be able to announce that no efforts will be spared to stop people who are prevented from drinking country liquor from turning to foreign brands, at least the cheaper brands of it and to make our policy equally effcacious in the case of both.

DIARCHY AND ANARCHY.

Mr. J. Baptista (Bombay City) was surprised at the mentality of Government which did not trust in the ability of the people to do things properly, and he would be glad to see diarchy disappear, the only merit of which was that it rhymed with anarchy. Land Revenue and Excise contributed no less than 80 per cent. of the taxation, which showed that the heaviest burden fell on the poor people. He complained that Government were not developing the industries of the Presidency. The increase of expenditure on education was due to the efforts of the President when he was a member of the Council, and he wished the Minister would copy that example. They should not break the backbone of the principal taxpayers, the agricultures. The money Bills were not the proper remedy, the proper remedy was to get their legitimate share in their income-tax revenue. Unless they got that they should never pass the money Bills. He claimed a share of the Government posts for his own community, but he based their claim on merit and merit alone and nothing else, for unless that were done they would be relegated to the status of pariahs.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners) asked the Government to develop agriculture by developing the water power, as it would bring more land under cultivation.

FAILURE OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

Mr. H. A. Lalji (Bombay City) said the irrigation schemes brought a revenue of 54 lakhs, while they had to pay an interest of 64 lakhs on the capital employed. These schemes had not shown a return that they ought to, and he suggested that before any irrigation scheme was undertaken Government should consult the people of the particular district and also this Council. He also did not think that any improvement was shown in land revenue by the introduction of irrigation schemes. He complained that many of the roads were built for military purposes and he maintained that the Central Government ought to bear their share of burden; the maintenance charges of these roads as well as bridges were exorbitant. He then named the Kasneli Bridge which was specially strengthened for carrying military lorries at a cost of 13 lakhs Before Government gave facilities for building railways they should help irrigation works for sometimes it happened that with the help of the railway facilities foreigners purchased all the produce of the villages and as during the war deprived the country of neccessary things. About the Excise policy of Government, he said it was based on revenue and revenue alone, and all tall talk about prohibition was eyewash. He regretted that Government had not taken definite steps to control foreign liquor, beyond giving a promise of addressing the Government of India. He reminded the Finance Member that the City of Bombay was contributing no less than eight crores by way of income tax, and two crores were paid in the way of excise duty. He complained that the property holders of Bombay who were already suffering from financial depression were asked to pay transfer of property tax. He pleaded that the compulsory education of the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be liberally financed by Government as the mill-workers for whose benefit the scheme was introduced, would be benefitted by it. He asked that Moslem Education should be promoted as much as possible.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) thanked the House for the support it had given him in his policy in his nation-building departments. During the last two or three years there was a rise in educational expenditure of nearly 200 per cent, and this year the sum budgetted for was 215 lakhs. The rise in the expenditure on Medical Department came to 333 per cent. Referring to vernacular education, he said that vast changes were taking place in that regard; it was going to be transferred to the Local Boards which would be elected by the people. During the last few years the number of school-going children had nearly doubled, and that without resorting to compulsion. Everywhere in the mofussil the cry was for more schools, and it would be two or three years before compulsion could be resorted to. The District Local Boards would have to increase their expenditure on education voluntarily before the Government could apply compulsion to the mofussil. Government were willing to help with two-thirds of the extra expenditure spent by those Boards on education, and he hoped the Council would grant him that sum. Government had been charged with not opening more schools, but in spite of the offer of the Government the Local Boards had not come forward with any programme of extension. Government, he said, were fully alive to the necessity of secondary education, and the grants to those schools would be continued; higher education was also given due attention by the Government. He repudiated the charge that Muslim education was neglected by his department. It was only proper, he said that the community should not be satisfied with Government's educational policy, for he himself was not fully satisfied with it.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS

A FALSE RUMOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I have just seen your issue of the 19th instant, in the 'Notes of the Day' columns of which you refer to a rumour in connection with my joining the Government of India in the inner circle. In the first place I wonder if it is necessary for me to say that there is no truth at all in the rumour which you have thought fit to publish in your columns. But I am greatly amused at the manner in which the rumour got started, and, later, is called a 'persistent rumour' by you.

I understand that the credit of starting the rumour lies with one of your correspondents said to be in Delhi, and the honour of being first in the field with it of course belongs to your columns where the said letter of your correspondent was published. A few days later you criticise the alleged rumour and then speak in the name of a few of my countrymen who were amazed at my speech on Mr. Patel's Bill, and who do themselves the self-denial of making an inference, which has neither a basis nor a justification. I really wonder why you should thus disown a child which in the first place would be to your credit. For, I am not aware of any other newspaper, nor indeed any other source from which the said rumour started.

To those of my countrymen who choose to establish a connection between my speech on Mr. Patel's Bill and your correspondent's original rumour—a coincidence which is significant in its originality of conception—all that I will say is that it is useless to try to reason with people, who hasten to attribute motives to anyone who happens to have the courage of his convictions and expresses himself frankly on a subject. I still see nothing in my speech on Mr. Patel's Bill which I would change. With the deference which may be due to such dissenting countrymen of mine may I say that I would still make a similar speech under corresponding circumstances. If people must expose their own ideas of honesty by doubting others' honesty of purpose at the slightest difference of opinion, one can only remark that even the approval of such people would not be worth having.

I can hardly conclude this letter without reminding myself that the latter part of your "Note" under reference is more than kind to me. But it is very much to be wished that as a responsible journalist, you had delayed the publication of the rumour —pending even reasonable ground for it— and certainly the insinuation contained in the first part of your "Note" till you were satisfied that you are justified in it. One wonders if it is impossible for an Indian to criticise another Indian without going out of his way to be deliberately uncharitable and certainly unfair to him. But perhaps the privileges of an editor are above all these 'common' and ordinary considerations.—Yours, etc.,

Delhi, Feb. 22.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

[We gladly publish Sir Purshottamdas's letter. We certainly referred to the inference drawn by a few of Sir Purshottamdas's countrymen on the basis of the rumour which, we may assure him, did not originate from our correspondent. But the purpose of our remarks was neither to endorse this inference nor to make any other insinuation, but merely to emphasise the impropriety of a member of the Legislative Assembly, who had voted for the resolution for a Round Table Conference, accepting office in a Government which has treated that resolution with cynical contempt.—Editor "B.C."]

LATE SIR G. K. PAREKH.

SIR N. MACLEOD'S TRIBUTE.

On Monday afternoon in the Court of the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Mr Justice Cayajee, a reference was made on the death of Sir Goculdas K. Parekh who was one of the oldest practitioners of the Appellate Side Bar.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, in the course of the reference, said that Sir Goculdas Parekh belonged to a generation of pleaders. His Lordship himself had very little experience of his merits as a pleader because when his Lordship had come to the Appellate Side, he had ceased practising, but many of the pleaders remembered his qualifications as a pleader and the estimation in which he was held both by the Bench and the Bar. His Lordship was told that he was very considerate and was very willing to place his knowledge of the law at the disposal of those who wanted it. He was also engaged in matters of politics and social reform and was very well-known in the Legislative Council of the old pre-reform days. Sir Goculdas was also well-known for his independence in his criticisms of politics and politicians of to-day. Beyond that he always took very keen interest in the affairs of the poorer classes especially those of the cultivators in the districts. They all remembered how he worked for an investigation of the methods of collection of revenue in some of the districts of Gujerat and devoted some of his time in seeing that an investigation was made in the matter and was finally able to induce Government to adopt his recommendations. His Lordship's concluding remarks were that now the times had changed. When his Lordship first came into this country he looked upon Sir Goculdas as a very advanced Liberal, but in later days he was a staunch supporter of Conservatism or moderate Liberalism in politics. In him the Court had lost a very distinguished member of the Bar.

The Government Pleader on behalf of the Appellate Bar associated himself with what had been said by his Lordship the Chief Justice. He said that Sir Goculdas began to practise in the High Court from 1871 and continued to practise for nearly 50 years. He was one of the oldest and most respected members of the profession. By sheer industry and ability he rose to a high position and maintained the highest traditions of the Bar. He did not confine his energies only to the profession of law, but distinguishetd himself in other spheres of public activity especially in politics and social reform. His independence, integrity of character and magnanimity of mind impressed those who had come into contact with him.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Urgent meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, Sir J. J. High School, 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Sphinx Hockey League: G. I. P. vs. Grenadiers, Cooperage 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall 2 p.m.
Sphinx Hockey League: West Yorks vs Lusitanians, Oval, 5-15 p.m.
Dr. J. J. Modi's lecture on "Religion of Huns who invaded India," Cama Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
The s.s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 27th inst.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. P. Kamat L.C.P.S., on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Sukhadwalla's Chawl at Kala Chawki Road.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at Mr. Cama's Office, opposite the Hongkong Bank.

LECTURE ON INFANT WELFARE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Madanpura Settlement, a magic lantern lecture on "Infant Welfare" will be delivered in Urdu by Mr. Syed Munawar, at Mr. Essa Sumar's Building, opposite the big masjid, Ripon Road, Madanpura, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. M. I. Khatkhate will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Ceylon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 26th.

S.S. "Heijin Maru" sailed from Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on the 3rd March.

S.S. "Hakodate Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 23rd inst., and is due to arrive here on the 5th March.

S.S. "Akita Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 23rd inst., and is due to arrive here on the 21st March.

LOKMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYA SHALA.

The Principal of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala is glad to announce that Mr. J. B. Bomanjee has kindly promised to give a monthly donation of Rs. 100 to the School. The School is in need of a permanent fund and such liberal donations will go long way to put this only National Institution for Girls in Bombay on permanent basis. The Principal hopes that other wealthy people interested in the Education of Girls will follow the example of Mr. Bomanjee.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd February, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 24th February, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	9	4
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	nil	nil
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 93.
Total mortality this day last year 107.

"RELIGION OF HUNS WHO INVADED INDIA."

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at its premises Tarelin Street, Sukhadvala Buildings, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Religion of the Huns who invaded India," when Revd. Dr. Mackichan, the first President of the Institute will preside.

IRON WORKS STRIKERS PAID OFF.

Out of the 100 men of the Edward Iron works situate at Delisle Road who struck work 40 received their pay on Monday afternoon and the rest were paid off on Tuesday.

A DEAD DRUNK SIKH.

POINTS REVOLVER AT PASSERS-BY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magistrate, Amarsingh Attar Singh, a Sikh, recently returned from Africa, was put up on a charge of possessing arms and cartridges without a license.

Mr. R. H. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

The prosecution alleged that on the night of the 22nd instant, the accused was standing near the Gunbow Street Fire Brigade Station and pointed a revolver at the passers-by. As a Surti butler Daya Ranchod was passing that way the accused pulled the trigger of the revolver but fortunately for him and his victim, the revolver was not loaded. This seemed to have enraged the accused who assaulted Daya with the buttend of his revolver, and Daya fell senseless on the ground. The accused threw down the revolver and began to run away. Faradanali Mardanali, a fireman and another butler gave chase to the accused, knocked him down and got him arrested. Subsequently the accused was handed over to the police. On a search being made a "kirpan," a razor clasp knife and 16 rounds of cartridges were found on his person.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He denied the possession of the revolver and cartridges. As for the "kirpan" he said that being a Sikh he was entitled to use it and did not require a permit. The accused further added that he was dead drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing.

His Worship sentenced the accused to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925.

CRIME OF COLOUR.

After six months of secret research and profound cogitation, the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee have produced a Report which fails to bring the two non-combatant Forces into a single frame-work, free from the taint of racialism; and having failed in the main task, they have given a number of subsidiary concessions to soothe the self-respect of Indian volunteers who are segregated into the sepoy-bloc. The unjust and artificial differentiation of White and Brown in the Indian Army is extended into the field of voluntary training. When in February last, the Assembly suggested the fusion of the two non-combatant Forces, the Commander-in-Chief agreed upon an enquiry into the means required for an end which he himself appreciated. According to him, Government would take steps "which will lead in the direction which many Honourable Members desire now"; what the Honourable Members desired was the extinction of separatist tendencies in a field of common endeavour. The Report of the O'Shea Committee favours the hardening of differences between the Auxiliary Force and the Territorial Force; that is to say, if two brother-judges, one an Indian and the other a European, decide to join voluntary training, the *Sahib* proceeds to the British camp on British rations, while the Indian is sent to the "native" ranks on sepoy-scale. Is recialism so fatal a virus, that, in a voluntary scheme of discipline and open-air comradeship, the Indian and the European should find co-operation impossible? We know that in the edifice of preference and promotion in civil life, there is the fissure of racialism running in vertical descent; but should the vice be reproduced in a sphere of voluntary endeavour, where the Civil Service Regulations of paid officers need not apply? We go the length of thinking that there are rational Europeans who feel the incongruity of discrimination in a common field, whilst in civil life they are rapidly reconciled to free intercourse without the fraud of the White man being the King-Emperor's Representative, the Man-on-the-Spot and the rest of the rigmarole of deceit. If through straight enunciation of the principle of unity, some die-hards felt offended, their services should have been dispensed with; the surge of patriotic Indians would have redressed the risk of recreancy. But the Committee allows the race-mad European—and, tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, the race-mad Eurasian as well—to have a superior unit, while volunteers of acknowledged Indian ancestry remain in an inferior camp. The difference is a howling absurdity when considered along with the consequential rights of Anglo-Indians as conceived by Colonel Gidney. The fashion, now-a-days, is to get over the sting of racial discrimination by petrifying the special claims of Europeans, geniune and sartorial.

Within the limits of humiliation, the Report does suggest proposals for encouraging the Indian volunteer, but the humiliation is based upon race-pride and insulting distrust. The distinction between the conditions of the Indian Territorial Force Act and the Auxiliary Forces Act remains in the Report. Why is the discrimination sanctified by the Committee? The Esher Report states, in this connection, that the Indian Army authorities are anxious about the consequences of liberal training. The Brass-Hats said: "Not only have we to bear in mind the risks that we run in organising a force that may be used against us in one way or another, but we have to create etc., etc." The dread of the Force turning "against us" aggravates race-contempt; distrust intensifies distrust and deepens the spirit of opposition. If the Indian volunteer is grudgingy tolerated and his growth checked in the spirit of distrust, what wonder is it that educated Indians are inclined not to thrust themselves forward? It is, indeed a significant surprise that in spite of insolent patronising, the full strength of the Territorial Force has nearly been reached. According to Standing Orders, the Auxiliary Force is liable for local service, while the Territorial Force is liable for foreign service. A unit of the former costs five times as much as the latter, but the latter has less hazardous duties to perform. The difference is scandalous, but think of the superiority of blood and kinship. The Report suggests an equalisation of responsibility, but we doubt if the mere enunciation of a principle can alter the effects of previous differentiation. In India we have doctrines and proclamations of fairplay but it is in the administration of the bureaucrat that the sting of invidiousness appears. The Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee favoured bold and honest steps, but vested interests keep them in cold storage. The Report is there, the principle is there; only there is nothing doing. There is the solemn oath of the bureaucrat that he would separate judicial and executive functions, but it will never be done before Swaraj because of the financial embarrassment of the Lee-fed bureaucrat.

In spite of racialism, the danger of listless drift and the false discrimination in respect of office-titles there are some arid concessions of encouragement. Urban units are to be created in a sort of local militia, while agricultural districts are to be separately treated. We hope the work in the towns will be immediately taken up. Commissions are promised for high-grade officers in the Viceroy's name, while the Auxiliary Force will presumably enjoy the King's countenance. The Report concentrates, for the present, on the University Training Corps, but we fear the objection to compulsion may be misconstrued against military exercise being included in the University curriculum. We want an inspiring, pyramidal system of development as follows:—

(1) That in all primary schools boys between the ages of 7—12 be trained as Boy Scouts and that their attendance be a part of the total class marks.

(2) That from the ages of 12—16 cadets be trained in the secondary schools stressing particularly the physical training, and military drills and that a certain degree of physical efficiency be shown to qualify for promotion.

(3) That for all students in the University Classes military training be a compulsory item and no examinee shall be deemed to have completed his course until he produces a certificate of military training as well.

The programme is indispensable for the rapid recruitment of a second-line defence force. The Government must give up the idea of 20,000 men as the maximum, if Army Officers sincerely mean to make the recruitment of Inians a success. Everything depends on the attitude of Government since the public have enough warning, deterrent and disdainful, in the policy of the Army and the findings of the Esher Committee.

RETRENCHMENT AND NO TAXATION.

In commenting on the budget introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday we drew attention to the unsatisfactory handling of the Presidency's finances and the unsound policy of adding to the burden of an already overtaxed tax-payer, without effecting due economy in expenditure. The general discussion on the budget, we are glad to note, has revealed the fact that non-official members of the Council are adequately alive to the danger of this policy and are not likely to be misled by the sophistries of the Finance Member about the respective value of the Reserved and Transferred Departments by agreeing to the proposals of additional taxation. The entire speech of the Finance Member was a plea for new taxation. A case for new taxation would be irresistible only if Government could convince the people that they had husbanded the resources of the Presidency with jealous care and prudence. Not only did Mr. Lawrence fail to make such a case, but realising the weak points of his case he was driven to resort to a ludicrous apology on behalf of the Reserved Departments. Surely, it was not necessary at this time of day to urge the importance and value of the Reserved Departments. It is because the representatives of the people realise the value of these Departments and, what is more relevant, the unsatisfactory manner in which they have been administered, that they have been demanding full and effective control over them.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi in the course of an article which we published the other day, recalled Lord Meston's observation that the cost of administration in Bombay was considerably higher on most departments than in Madras and Bengal and that Bombay spent Rs. 5.5 per head of population while Madras spent Rs. 2.5 and Bengal only Rs. 1.7 What have the Government of Bombay done since this observation was made to reduce the cost of administration? In 1922, the Legislative Council forced a total cut of 60 lakhs on the Government. Though the cut was accepted for the time being, its object was frustrated by the expedient of merely postponing expenditure. No permanent retrenchments were effected and so we find the unabashed admission in the budget note of the Financial Secretary that "the great fall in the subsequent year due to retrenchment campaign was inevitably effected to some extent only by the postponement of necessary expenditure." The result was inevitable. To quote the Financial Secretary again, "while our revenue since 1921 remains more or less stationary, our expenditure has resumed its normal rate of progress." It is obvious that the Government of Bombay have never even thought of acting on the sound maxim laid down by Sir Erric Geddes, namely, that "there must be retrenchment for the simple reason that the money is not there." On the other hand they seem to have acted consistently on the principle of Oliver And as if to tempt members of the Council they are told that "there is no increase in the total demand of the Reserved Departments while there is an increase of 65 lakhs on behalf of the Transferred side." This is hardly the whole truth. The Reserved Departments absorb nearly two-thirds of the revenue and during the last few years much more has been spent on these departments than was necessary in the interests of the people or justified on the ground of the people's capacity to pay and, what is more, the Transferred Departments have not been during all these years provided with adequate funds.

That there is an increase of 65 lakhs on the Transferred side this year, therefore, is not a matter of so great a satisfaction as to make the need for drastic retrenchment in the Reserved Departments less imperative, especially as the increase is accompanied by a demand for extra taxation. In fact, as more than one member pointed out, the increased expenditure on Transferred Departments was held out as a temptation to induce the Council to agree to the proposals of taxation. The Council must firmly resist the temptation and resolutely do the duty it owes to the people. It must insist on definite cuts in the Reserved Departments and refuse to consider any proposals for taxation. For these proposals do not stand alone. They are part and parcel of a policy which will drive the Presidency to financial disaster unless it is checked betimes. Mr. Lalji Naranji emphasised this danger when he pointed out that the deficit of 42 lakhs and the taxation proposed to meet it were a warning for the future that Government's demand for more money would increase year by year and they would tax the people to satisfy the demand. "Retrenchment and No Taxation" must be the principle guiding the Council in its treatment of the Deficit Budget.

Notes of the Day.

Swadeshi Feeling in Turkey.

From the careful observations of correspondents of German papers in Turkey it is evident that there is spreading a great movement in that progressive country which insists on an economic revival, and on the rapid consummation of the idea that Turkey must learn to clothe herself instead of depending for her clothing necessities upon foreign countries. It is noticeable how the German correspondents show a change in tone, an exhibition of respect while analysing for the benefit of their countrymen in Germany the possibilities of Turkey's potentiality as a great outlet for German machinery for every variety of manufacture. No longer is any stress laid upon the indolence and apathy of the Turkish peasant; on the contrary, he is represented as very keen on imbibing western ideas, and his present Government is not slow in helping him to imbibe them very rapidly. In order to spread the Swadeshi spirit, the Turkish Minister of the Interior at Angora is shortly going to issue a decree which enjoins upon "every member of Parliament, teacher, professor, official, soldier and policeman" in Turkey the duty of wearing a dress, the cloth for which must be guaranteed to have been produced in Turkey. Arrangements will be made to stamp such cloth under Government inspection, and all those coming under the operation of this compulsory rule must also get their clothes stamped at the proper quarters, within a period of three months. They seem to do things thoroughly now at Angora!

Austria's Lament.

We hear in this country, thanks to Reuter, a good deal of the alleged war preparations in Germany, of the martial spirit of German youth which remains a matter of anxious concern to France, the implication being that the Inter-allied Commission has a difficult job in feretting out military preparations. This is about Germany, but of Austria we hear little, partly because Austria is under the particular "protection", financial and otherwise, of Britain and is represented as the good boy willing to be taught manners, while Germany is the naughty one. The "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, however, unfolds another story. It appears the activities of the Inter-allied Commission in Austria also are causing serious irritation to the Austrian population. "Our poor country", laments this Austrian paper, "really deserves now at least to be left in peace. Austria is trying to do its duty, and can at least expect to be accorded the polite treatment usual in the exchange of international courtesies." This outburst is due to the conduct of the representatives of the Inter-Allied Commission summarily breaking open some cases in which provisions were being supplied to workers in State factories. They smelt hidden ammunition there, as also in an outlying part in Vienna, where they suspected that a store containing twenty pieces of artillery was being hidden. They demanded a thorough search, and could only come upon two worn out and disabled field guns, and some useless gun-powder. The incident has caused great dissatisfaction in Austria, where the people had an idea that the Allies trusted in Austria's good faith and word of honour.

Persia To-day.

G. K. N. writes:—"Some decisive happenings appear to be impending in Persia, though our Anglo-Indian well-wishers have not yet indulged in any hair-raising vaticinations. We expect yet to be told that the country is on the brink of a civil war and that interference by benevolent foreign neighbours has become a necessity. The march of Sirdar Sipeh back from his success in Khuzistan to the capital of Teheran was witnessed by huge crowds and he passed through a number of triumphal arches, the most splendid among them being that erected by the Zoroastrian community of Persia under their head Arbab Kaikhashrow Shahrokh. Now that Sirdar Sipeh has got the upper hand in the military sense of the enemies of the country, he is turning his attention to internal reforms. In India the news will be received with joy that the coming New Year day this 21st March will see, by an act of parliament, the old solar calendar restored. The year will begin with the first day of the month Farwardin and when the slight difficulty about adjusting the five terminal days called the Gathas is settled, Persia will have its national era. It will be remembered that a similar reform was introduced by Akbar in India and that it is still optionally in use in the dominions of H. E. H. the Nizam. Here Mussalman Persia has set an example of enlightened progress and given convincing proof that Islam is not inconsistent with advancement of civilisation. The Iranian Nationalists have stolen a march upon the Parsis of India who are still wrangling over the reform in their ante-deluvian calendar which makes them say prayers composed for summer in winter and *vice versa*.

Parsi Contribution.

The writer proceeds:—"Further advices relate to the widening of the streets of Teheran and similar improvements being introduced in backward cities like Kerman. The Indian Parsis have three corresponding items of progress in their relation to Persia to their credit. One of the most important events of the last two months is the collection reported to amount to Rs. 25,000 made single-handed by Mr. Minocher Contractor by a tour of Gujarat which will be distributed among the several Parsi institutions in Bombay for the amelioration of Iranis. Mr. Contractor has lived several years in Persia and is listened to with confidence about the actual state of affairs in the country. The "Iran League" has published the Life of Hataria, the first Parsi missionary to Persia, and the Marker Literary Series has reprinted the charters of religious liberty granted to the Zoroastrians by the early leaders of Islam. More authentic documents of a similar tenure from reliable historians are under preparation with translation and requisite notes. The Marker Literary Series for Persia aims at concrete fraternization of the progressive and unprejudiced lovers of Iran in India and Persia. The "Iran League" is thankful to the prominent Mussalman Persians resident in India, especially the Persian Consul-General Mani-ul-Mulk, who have from time to time made important suggestions in this behalf to the Parsi community. As regards the large number of shoe makers thrown out of employ by the importation of elegant and cheap foot-wear from America the remedy must lie with the Persians themselves. Their industrial enterprise should establish factories in Persia or Persian patriotism should shun foreign stuff, however alluring."

(Continued from column 6.)

tain the *status quo*. We are inclined to think that it was not so much considerations of loss of revenue as lack of imagination so characteristic of the British that made it impossible even for a publicist with great enthusiasm for moral reform like Lord Robert Cecil to join hands with America in this high enterprise of taking the first steps necessary for ridding the world of a great evil. Incidentally, the failure of this Conference will be cherished by the American public as yet another count in its indictment against the League of Nations.

THE CURSE OF OPIUM.

(BY P. O. PHILLIP.)

It is significant that the League of Nations which owed its origin mainly to the inspirational ideals of international co-operation which President Wilson had aloft before a war-weary world, did not find favour with the United States of America when it was actually set on foot. The United States Government had weighty reasons for keeping itself out of the League. When, therefore, it decided, for once, to set aside its objections to the League and be represented through assessor members on its Committees and Conferences which have for its survey the subject of world-wide traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, it was doing something in the hope of finding a solution for a very difficult situation it was facing. The most stringent possible regulations against the non-medical use of opium and its derivatives are in existence in the United States. Legislatively and administratively everything that can be done has been done. And yet the drug menace remains. As gigantic profits can be made by smuggling opium and its derivatives into the country, rigorous regulations and heavy penalties are found impotent in preventing effectively unscrupulous adventurers from carrying on this nefarious traffic. Consequently, the ravages of these drugs among addicts are terrible. America being long since convinced that the key to the problem lies not in the regulation of consumption but in the limitation of production, sought through the League of Nations to get the opium producing countries to agree to some covenant which will restrict production of opium to strictly scientific and medical purposes. After over two months of discussion and diplomatic negotiations America found very little hope of achieving the object in the face of the present attitude of the other States concerned in the production and decided to withdraw. China, though for other reasons, has also withdrawn. The meagre reports of these Conferences which Reuter judged it fit to wire to us, do not help us in appraising all the circumstances that led to the dramatic withdrawal of America and China. We have to await the full report to fill in the many gaps of the story which has had such a disappointing conclusion. Nevertheless a careful reading of the available reports makes it sufficiently clear that the British Delegation contributed not a little towards this sad failure of the Opium Conference.

Specious Argument.

In spite of the attempts of British delegates on technical and strictly legal grounds to keep out of the agenda of the second Conference America's proposal about the limitation of production, the Constituent States by a decided majority over-ruled the objection. This was followed by the appointment of Lord Robert Cecil, reputed to be one of the most idealistic of British public men, as the head of the British delegation. The Second Conference started well enough on a high plane of altruism but was soon up against certain difficulties to which the idealism of Lord Robert Cecil being apparently not different from that of the typical British imperialist, very easily succumbed. When America proposed that the nations should agree to reduce the production of opium for only scientific and medical purposes within a definite period of fifteen years, Lord Robert saw that India would be seriously affected by the adoption of any such covenant. Instead of opposing the proposal as Mr. Campbell did on the plea that opium was a household remedy in India and that if it was not made available to the people, there would be great hardship among the masses—a legend however well it served the Government in the past now no longer tenable in the face of the public opinion about opium becoming increasingly vocal in India Lord Robert took the plausible position that there was no justification for enacting any further restrictive measures on the lines proposed, so long as the terms of the Hague Convention itself were flagrantly violated by countries like China. That China which once set itself seriously to the task of stamping out opium cultivation is now, alas, the largest opium-producing country, a distinction hitherto held by India, lent considerable force to the British argument. "What was the use of our limiting production of opium in India" asked the British delegation in effect "if countries like China Turkey and Persia could not or would not stop its cultivation?"

League's Failure.

With regard to exports of opium from India the British delegates were able to claim, and claim with justification, that India had strictly observed the conditions laid down by the Hague Convention. If, however, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Fiji, Macao and other countries brought opium from India to the extent of about a million pounds a year it was under certificates from the Governments of these importing countries that it was required for legitimate use. It is undesirale that the British Government are here also within the terms of the Hague Opium Convention. They assert it is not their business to go behind the certificates of importing countries and enquire whether the opium exported from India is really used for legitimate porposes or put to illegitimate uses. Entrenched behind such arguments and professions of strict observance of the letter of the law the British delegation made a strong case against the American proposal for drastic limitation of production and succeeded in rallying to its side the wavering opinion of other countries and made it impossible for the American proposal to make any hard-way. While there can be no doubt that Lord Robert Cecil has facts like the sad failure of China and the strict observance by India of the terms of the Hague Convention, on his side, we cannot help feeling that he failed to consider the whole question from the higher standpoint of the welfare of mankind. Instead of trying to help China in her sincere efforts, under the present chaos which prevails there, at restricting opium cultivation, the British delegation has taken advantage of her weakness to main-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

ROYALTIES' ABSENCE

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

QUEEN ACCOMPANYING KING.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

It is a remarkable coincidence that His Majesty, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will, now most probably, be absent simultaneously between 28th March, when the Prince of Wales sails, and about 12th April, when His Majesty and the Duke of York are likely to return. The Queen is expected to accompany the King in the yacht which is being prepared at Portsmouth and will be able to sail at a short notice as it always does when in commission. The yachting trip will be as unceremonial as possible. Their Majesties are likely to proceed along the Mediterranean to overland.—Reuter

A COMMISSION TO CARRY ON STATE AFFAIRS?

QUESTION TO BE SETTLED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

As regards the statement that a Commission will be appointed to carry on the affairs of the State during the King's absence it is officially stated that it should not be regarded as accurate until officially confirmed. Nothing has yet been settled and the question whether there should be a Commission or not will be settled by the Privy Council.—Reuter.

KING'S YACHTING CRUISE.

NOT TO AFFECT PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

It is authoritatively learned that the King's proposed yachting cruise will not affect the arrangements for the tour of Prince of Wales, who will leave England on 28th March.—Reuter.

KING PASSES GOOD NIGHT.

NO MORE BULLETIN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The King passed a good night. His doctors visited him this morning, but no bulletin was issued. It is very probable that if the present rate of progress is maintained no further bulletin will be issued except the final one announcing His Majesty's convalescence.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 23.

No bulletin regarding the King's condition has been issued to-day. His Majesty's three medical advisers visited him this morning and after a brief consultation decided that a bulletin was unnecessary. The King had a very comfortable night and the slow progress has been maintained. As announced in last night's bulletin His Majesty has been advised, when he reaches the stage of convalescence, to take a sea voyage for a few weeks in his yacht in the South of Europe "in order to secure the complete restoration of health and fitness." It is presumed that the King will sail in about a fortnight. It is understood that the voyage will be of a purely holiday character and that there will be no sort of official receptions or functions at any of the places of call. The newspapers learn that the Prince of Wales's visit to South Africa is not likely to be affected by the King's absence from England. The Prince is due to start on March 28th.—(B.O.W.)

PRESIDENT EBERT ILL.

DR. LUTHER TO CARRY ON HIS WORK

BERLIN, Feb. 23.

President Ebert was operated upon to-night for appendicitis. Chancellor upon to-night for appendicitis. Chancellor Luther will carry out the Presidential duties during Herr Ebert's illness.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Nominations by Government to the Cochin State Legislative Council are announced and include twelve official and three non-official members. Latter includes a lady member, Srimathi Thotatakkat Madhavi Amma.—A.P.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, published on the 24th inst. notifies that "recoveries of contributions to the I.C.S. and I.M.S. Family Pension Funds and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Funds during the month of March 1925 should be made at 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence) to the rupee. This rate also applies to the payments of leave salaries, pensions and annuities fixed in sterling. No exchange compensation allowance is admissible during the period."

The Deccan Gymkhana, (Poona) Swimming Bath has been reopened for practice from 15th inst.

Ballot papers are being received (Tuesday) by the returning officer of the Madras Non-Muhammadan Constituency of the Council of State (vacancy of Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri) at the Secretariat building Madras and the counting of votes will take place on the 25th instant.—A.P.

Madras Government had accepted the recommendation of the Police Committee that graded system of pay is more appropriate to sub-Inspectors in mofussil than time scale and the revised scale of pay has now been sanctioned on five grades varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 125. The revised scale will apply to all the future recruits but the existing men will continue to draw pay on time scale.—A. P.

It has been decided to hold the Bombay Presidency Postal Conference at Baroda on April 11th and 12th. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Kesari" has consented to preside over its deliberations.—(A. P.)

EXCHANGE DISPUTE

GREEKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

HAGUE COURT'S DECISION.

HAGUE, Feb. 23.

The Court of International Justice has found with regard to the dispute between Turkey and Greece over exchange of populations, that Greeks in Constantinople in order to be exempt from exchange must live in certain areas at Constantinople and must have arrived there before 30th October 1918, with the intention of permanent residence.

The Court has declined to give opinion with regard to the question of the Patriarchate, declaring that it does not consider it has cognisance of that question.

Reuter's Geneva correspondent points out that the Court's finding supports the Greek view against the contention of the Turks that Greeks in Constantinople could only be granted status "established" after certain formalities with regard to private citizenship are fulfilled.

GREEK SATISFACTION.

Reuter's Athens correspondent reports general satisfaction at the Court's finding. It is expected that Turkey will fall in with the findings in view of the declaration of the Turkish delegate at the Council of the League of Nations at Brussels that Turkey will accept the decision of the Court.—Reuter.

BR. REPRESENTATIVE IN TURKEY.

MINISTER OR AMBASSADOR?

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the Commons to-day replying to Captain Crookshank, whether any decision had been reached with regard to the appointment of His Majesty's representative in Turkey as Ambassador or Minister. Mr. Chamberlain said that the decision had been reached in consultation with the Allied Governments but pending the communications with the Turkish Government it would be inexpedient for him to say more.

MOMENTOUS CONFERENCE.

IBN SAUD AND SIDI AHMAD.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent reports that Ibn Saud is at present conferring with Sidi Ahmad, Grand Sheikh of Senussi, at Mecca and adds that "this Conference between the two of the greatest fanatical leaders of Islam may have important results."—Reuter.

HOLY CARPET TO MECCA.

EGYPTIAN GOVT. NOT DISPATCHING

CAIRO, Feb. 24.

It is stated that owing to the situation in the Hedjaz the Egyptian Government will not dispatch the Holy Carpet to Mecca this year nor the usual provision and money. Furthermore, it will request the Grand Mufti to issue a *fatwa* explaining to the faithful, the dangerous condition of the Hedjaz and leaving the responsibility for undertaking pilgrimage on their shoulders.—Reuter.

EX-UNDER SECRETARY RELEASED.

CAIRO, Feb. 23.

Nokrashi Bey, Under-Secretary for Interior in the Zaghlul Government, who was detained in connection with the inquiry into the murder of the Sirdar, has been released.—Reuter.

ALBANIAN OIL CONCESSION.

CONVERSATION WITH ITALY PROGRESSING.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Commander Kenworthy regarding the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession in Albania Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Albanian Government had granted concessions in 1920 enabling the company to prospect over a large area and choose in it a smaller area for exploitation. The concession was subsequently modified and the area of exploration was substantially reduced. The Albanian Assembly has now approved of the amended concession. Conversations with the Italian Government are at present in progress, which it is hoped will be pursued with amity and goodwill and end in a friendly solution.—Reuter.

SUBMISSION FOR REVOKING CONTRACT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

(Moscow).—The Rosta Agency says:

Owing to Sinclair Oil Company not executing the conditions of grant of oil concessions in north Saghalien in 1922 the Chief Concessions Committee has submitted to the Moscow District Court the question of revoking the contract.

In an interview the Chairman of the Committee declared that despite repeated warnings the work of exploration has not yet begun in the concessions district and the Company was given six months' notice in May 1924, but it took no action.—Reuter.

Official and Personal

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by the Governor of Burma arrived at Mandalay at 11 a.m. on Tuesday by a special train.—A.P.

Sir P. Rajagopalachari, member of the Council of the Secretary of State who is at present on leave in Madras, underwent an operation at his residence and his condition is satisfactory.—A.P.

LEE PROPOSALS.

TO BE GIVEN EFFECT BY LEGISLATION.

AMENDING GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked about the attitude of Government towards the proposal recently made in evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to Indianise the army in India.

Earl Winterton said that Government of India was still considering the report of the Muddiman Committee and he was unable to make a statement at present.

Replying to Sir Frank Nelson, Earl Winterton stated that legislation was necessary to give effect to the findings of the Lee Commission and it would take the form of an amending bill to the existing Government of India Act.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY AND PENSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Brigadier-General Charteris asked whether any decision had been reached with regard to the proposed reductions in pay and pensions of Indian Army officers.

Earl Winterton regretted that he was yet unable to make a statement, but Lord Birkenhead was fully alive to the importance of an early settlement. With regard to pay the cost of living reduction already applied to leave pay at home rates. The new Indian rates were still being considered, but these would generally show an improvement on the present scales. With regard to pensions he hoped that a separate decision would be very shortly announced.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

Mr. William Graham drew attention to the fact that the Government of India had confirmed and made permanent in the post of Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India an officer not holding a diploma in Public Health despite the fact that it was specifically laid down that no officer should be accepted for any post in the Public Health Department of India unless he possessed such a diploma. He pointed out that when a similar case arose in 1918 an officer holding a similar post temporarily was not confirmed in the appointment and asked why the appointment was confirmed in the present case thus blocking the promotion of men in the service holding obligatory qualification for the post.

Earl Winterton replied that the Government of India had furnished a detailed statement of the high qualifications and wide experience which in their opinion fitted the officer for the appointment.

A copy of this statement circulated with an official report forms a lengthy summary of the record of services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Graham.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton stated that he had received the recommendation of the Government of India with regard to the admission of Indian students to the University Officers' Training Corps and the matter was still being considered.

MONKEY TRAFFIC FROM INDIA.

Mr. Lansbury drew attention to the large number of live monkeys being exported to Germany and England from India for the purpose of experiments in connection with thyroid gland and asked what action he proposed to take to stop the traffic.

Earl Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead had seen newspaper reports on the subject and had asked for reports from the Government of India and the Customs authorities of London.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR IN S. AFRICA.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Col. Wedgwood asked whether the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India had made any representations with regard to the proposed colour bar legislation in South Africa and its possible effects upon the amicable relations between the Union of South Africa and India.

Earl Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead had authorised the Government of India to communicate with the Union Government regarding this.—Reuter

AERIAL BOMBING OPERATION.

CASUALTIES AND COST UNASCERTAINABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Lansbury Sir Samuel Hoare stated that since 1st January 1924, there had been seven aerial bombing operations in Iraq and Transjordania and two in India most important of which were for the purpose of repelling incursions of the raiding tribesmen into Iraq and Transjordania. The total British casualties were four killed and three wounded. It was impossible in view of the nature of operations and wide area over which they occurred to ascertain correctly the number of casualties inflicted, nor detach the cost of operation from the general cost of maintenance of squadrons in the various theatres concerned.—Reuter.

KURDS' INSURRECTION

SHEIKH SAID LEADS

KHALIFATE FORM OF STATE AIMED AT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.

A message from Angora states that an insurrection of the Kurds has broken out in several districts. It is headed by Sheikh Said, who is alleged to be a fanatical visionary whose object is to restore the Khalifate form of Kurdish State. The rising has apparently been long planned and is cleverly organised with skilled leaders. Severe winter has handicapped the movements of the troops, but it is stated that the insurgents are now completely surrounded.—Reuter.

ZR3.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

The airship "Los Angeles" formerly known as ZR3, has returned from Bermuda, where she landed mails outside the United States territory for the first time. The journey took her twelve hours from the start. The Department of Navy contemplates sending her on round trip with mails to England in the coming summer.—Reuter.

INFANT MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION TO BE RAISED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the Commons Mr. Johnstone drew attention to the fact that medical evidence showed that ninety-eight per cent of the children born in industrial area of Bombay were drugged with opium so that they might sleep and not cry for food while their mothers were working in factories. He declared that infant mortality in Bombay was six hundred sixty-six per thousand compared with eighty per thousand in London.

Asked as to what steps he proposed to take in the matter Earl Winterton replied that Lord Birkenhead had been informed that the Government of Bombay was considering the question of administration of opium to children. According to official statistics the infant mortality in Bombay was 170.11 per thousand and not six hundred sixty-six. Mr. Johnstone declared that the figures in his question were supplied by Sir Leslie Wilson. Earl Winterton replied that the figures included in his answer were from the official report of the Government of Bombay. Mr. Johnston gave notice that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of Earl Winterton's answer, he would raise the question on adjournment at the earliest opportunity.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy (Liberal) asked the Foreign Secretary whether it was proposed to include in the discussions taking place between the representatives of the British Government and of the other Governments with regard to the holding of a new conference on naval armaments, the question of extending the scope of the suggested conference to include aerial and land armaments.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that no such discussions were taking place. On the general question he had had an informal discussion with the late American Ambassador. Mr. Kellogg, and it was not desirable to make any further answer at present.

NO BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Commander Kenworthy that the British Government would not send an Ambassador to Moscow in the present circumstances. He added that in a speech which he had previously made he had said that he did not think that at the present time there were any further steps which it was desirable for the British Government to take, but that they might watch the situation and be guided by the events.

JAPAN AND SINGAPORE BASE.

Replying to a question whether he had received any representations expressing the feeling of any portion of the Japanese people regarding the naval base at Singapore Mr. Baldwin said that he believed a certain section of the Japanese opinion had felt some suspicion that the works at Singapore indicated a lack of confidence on our part in the peaceful interests of our former allies, but in the Japanese official and other well-informed circles it was fully realised that the improvement of the Singapore dock-yards was a normal development of our naval policy. The immense distance of Singapore from Japan, about 2,300 miles, prevented it from being considered as a threat. Moreover the two countries were formally united by their common interests in the preservation of peace by the treaty signed at Washington and by the special bond of historic and valued friendship.

DARING DACOITY

SUKKUR PEDHI RAIDED

TREASURER KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, Feb. 24.

A sensational dacoity took place in Sukkur town on Sunday night resulting in the death of one Pahlajmal, Treasurer of Messrs. Chandulal Valiram, the leading firm of Hyderabad and Sukkur, whose proprietor, Mukhi Jethanand represents the Hindus of Sindh in the Bombay Legislative Council. At about 9-30 p.m., two men said to be Pathans, arrived with revolvers and daggers, raided the business premises of Mukhi Jethanand, M.L.C., at Sukkur and after securing the keys and wounding the treasurer took away gold notes whose value is not so far exactly known. One of the employees of Mukhi Jethanand managed to escape and raise an alarm. The dacoits wounded him and escaped through the public road and kept off the pursuers by firing revolvers. There are serious charges against the police for culpable delay. They reached the scene more than two hours after the incident, though the site is very close to the Police Station. Prahlajmal who received a dagger wound and also a revolver shot expired in the hospital. The City Magistrate was just in time to record a brief statement. Greatest sensation prevails at Sukkur which is a large commercial town with over 40,000 population. There is a public demand that rich Hindu merchants should receive arms for self-protection. This is the first occasion when such a daring dacoity is committed in such a large town. Failure of the police to capture the culprits in some former dacoities in smaller towns has emboldened the dacoits.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED.

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

The "Daily Gazette's" Sukkur correspondent wires graphic details of a daring dacoity with murder which occurred at Sukkur at about 10 p.m. on the night of Sunday last. The Manager and Treasurer of the firm of Chandumal Valiram who have branches in Bombay and Karachi were closing the accounts in company of four other employees preparatory to despatching Rs. 200,000 in gold and currency notes by the Lahore Mail, when they were attacked by two dacoits who demanded the keys of the safe. These the treasurer refused to give and was thereupon stabbed and afterwards shot by one of the dacoits. During this time the other dacoit was holding up the remainder of the people in an adjoining room at the point of the pistol. One of the five managed to effect his escape and raised an alarm which frightened the dacoits who decamped with a few pieces of silver they had managed to steal. To safeguard their retreat they continued to fire shots as they departed and succeeded in evading capture. The wounded treasurer was taken to the hospital where he, later, expired. It is reported that three persons have been arrested in connection with the outrage which the police are now investigating.—A.P.

BURMA PAVILION.

SUPPORT FROM COUNCIL?

RANGOON, Feb. 23.

The Wembley Exhibition Committee has offered a subsidy of ten thousand pounds towards the Burma pavilion during the approaching season of the Exhibition. This has created a changed situation and has induced the reconsideration of the decision not to participate in this year's reopening of the Exhibition. It has, therefore, been decided to consult the Legislative Council when it assembles on Saturday to know if the Burma Committee may count on its moral support for the continuance of the Exhibition which, it is believed, will be in the best interests of the province.—A. P.

USE OF NON-EMPIRE MATERIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

In the Commons at question time Mr. Samuel stated that he was informed by the Empire Exhibition authorities that in the new agreement drawn up with the Dominion Commissioners it was proposed to insert a clause providing for the use of Empire products and material in the Exhibition whereever reasonably possible. That meant that provision will be made similar to last year's that no non-Empire material will be used except with the consent of the High Commissioner.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The financial results of the British Empire Exhibition outlined in the official memorandum show at the close of the exhibition last year that expenditure was 3,900,000 and receipts 2,100,000 sterling. The Lloyds Bank advanced to the Exhibition authorities 1,800,000, while there was also liability of 150,000 for the balance of entertainment duty on the admissions to exhibition. The guarantee fund amounted to 1,207,000 including 100,000 from Government which was agreed that the Bill shall be submitted to Parliament for raising an Exchequer Guarantee to 1,100,000, provided sufficient support from the Dominions, Colonies and the Exhibitors was secured to ensure satisfactory exhibition in 1925 and other guarantors consent to continuance of guarantees. Government has also requested that measures should be adopted to strengthen the financial administration of the Exhibition.—Reuter.

LORD LYTTON'S CONUNDRUM

HOW TO FORM MINISTRY

THEN WHAT MAY BEFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

The neutrality of the Independents which lent passive support to Government Victory on the 17th February is a study of the Party's dereliction of duty. If the Independents cannot solve a momentous issue and go to Council merely to witness the proceedings they have no party at all neither have they any party politics. This attitude or passiveness has taught a bitter lesson both to the Independents and Swarajists and after the ignominious defeat in the Council on two successive days both on the questions of Ministers' salaries and reduction of elected President's salaries, there has come once again the spirit of self-realisation. At a meeting of the Nationalist Party to-day this point was sharply raised and a vigorous appeal was made for unity on momentous questions. It was emphasised that as far as possible both the wings of the Party, Swarajists and Independents must work harmoniously.

Lord Lytton has fallen into a serious tangle by trying to restore once again diarchy. He hopelessly finds there are no suitable men for a ministry. The Swarajists' leader won't accept nor will the Independent leader accept the ministry unless certain conditions were fulfilled. To sum up they are provincial autonomy and release of political prisoners. A piece of advertisement on behalf of Mr. A. Fazlul Huq is being well carried on by the "Statesman" and to-day its Indian contributor has even the audacity to state that Mahomedans would acclaim Mr. Fazlul Huq as Minister on behalf of the Mahomedan community. After the well-known fascimilie letter of Mr. Huq had been published not long ago in "Forward" it can be presumed that as soon as he is nominated Minister, a vote of non-confidence will be passed on him and according to his promise the Governor will have to demand forthwith his resignation. Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhury and Mr. Ghuznavi are also both floating in the same boat. The question may be asked from among the Hindus whom His Excellency can appoint Ministers on his own terms? Mr. B. Chakravarty will flatly refuse. The well-known rice magnate Mr. Amulyadhan Addy is exerting his utmost to add to his business reputation the glamour associated with the ministry. Mr. Addy to speak the truth stands no chance of being appointed a minister. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has at least succeeded in extricating one point from Sir Abdul Rahim and that is to announce the personnel of the Ministry before the Ministers' salaries were actually voted upon. If all the three or four Ministers are chosen from the Independents, they alone can form a stable Ministry since the Swarajists will not offer them any serious opposition. It is doubtful whether Lord Lytton can concede to such terms. Anyhow he is dealing with a very serious problem and he finds himself jumped from the frying pan into the fire. It is expected that the Ministry will be announced within a few days. When the demands for grants for Ministers' salaries are moved the Council will be asked to vote on it. If the Council votes the salaries the Ministers will continue to be Ministers, but if refused what will happen no one can tell. Will there be a dissolution?

MINISTERS IN BENGAL.

HINDUS TWO, MAHOMEDANS TWO.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.

It is understood that the Hindu Members of the Bengal Legislative Council who supported the Government resolution regarding the Ministry, at a meeting yesterday agreed with the view of the Mussalman members, that there should be two Hindu and two Mohammedan Ministers in Bengal.—(A. P.)

OBITUARY.

EX-PREMIER BRANTING.

STOCKHOLM, Feb 24.

The death has occurred of ex-Premier Branting.—Reuter's Special.

Hjalmar Branting, born in 1860 devoted his early career first to Astronomy and then to journalism and he threw in his lot with the then small group of Social Democrates. In 1888 he suffered imprisonment for his articles. He was returned to the second Chamber of the Riksdag in 1896 and exercised in Sweden a vast influence, having made his mark as a speaker and tactician. In 1917 he joined the Eden Government as Finance Minister and when this Ministry fell Branting became Prime Minister and formed an entirely Social Democratic administration. He had played an important part in International Labour Politics. He represented the Swedish Social Democracy in the First International. He was chairman (1919) of the International Social-Democratic Conference in Berne and a member of the Executive of the Second International. He was 65 years of age at the time of his death.

MR. GIDWANI RELEASED.

REJOICING IN GUJARAT NATIONAL COLLEGE.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Mr. Gandhi received this morning the news of Mr. Gidwani having been released from the Nabha Jail on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Gujarat National College is closed to-day as a mark of rejoicing as Mr. Gidwani was its Principal and also Vice-Chancellor of the National University.—A.P.

HAJ PILGRIMS

COUNCIL FOR AJMER-MERWARA

OPPOSED BY ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to consider official bills and also Mr. Barbilas Sarda's resolution for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Ajmere Merwara. The Territorial Force Committee's Report published to-day was circulated to the members this morning. 36 questions were answered the majority of which were put Mr. T. C. Goswami and elicited interesting information.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to Mr. Goswami said that the Taxation Enquiry Committee, it was hoped, would conclude its report by 1st of November 1925. The total expenditure expected to be incurred on the Committee would be about four and a half lakhs.

COMMISSIONED INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Burdon said the number of officers holding permanent King's commission in the Indian Army in 1924 was 3,727 of whom 72 were Indians. Up till 1919 no Indian held a permanent commission. In 1920, 10 Indians held permanent commission, in 1921, 18 in 1922, 30 and in 1923 61 Indians hold commissions. The total number of Commissions was 3,495 in 1914, 4,976 in 1919, 6,162 in 1921 and 4,337 in 1923.

Mr. Goswami asked a question as to what steps the Government was taking to get a cheaper army in India on the basis of voluntary service confined to various localities.

Mr. Burdon replied that the question of creating certain localised units to replace the regular units in the army had been examined by the Government, but the suggestion had been found to be open to such a serious objection that it had not been considered practicable to adopt it.

NO MORE REDUCTION IN BRITISH TROOPS.

Replying to another question the Army Secretary said that besides a reduction in the British troops based on the Inchcape Committee's recommendations the Secretary of State had now given notice to the War Office for the withdrawal of the Third British Cavalry Regiment during the trooping season of 1925-26. No further reduction was proposed as the Commander-in-Chief considered that the reduction already made involved certain degree of risk. The strength of the British soldiers in 1924 was 59,152 compared with 67,746 in 1923 and 72,082 in 1914. The strength of the Indian soldiers (including Indian officers) was 1,80,089 in 1914, 1,74,891 in 1923 and 1,69,912 in 1924.

Answering a question, Mr. Burdon said that the expenditure incurred on the Royal Air Force in India during 1923-24 was Rs. 1,53,04,950. The strength of the Air Force in India in January 1925 was British officers 213. British other ranks. 135, Indian Technical section 138, Indian clerks 81, Indian followers 693. At present no Indian held the King's commission in the Royal Air Force.

Asked by Mr. Chamanlal whether Indians were considered unfit for air work Mr. Burdon said that the question of providing facilities to Indians for training in the Royal Air Force was being considered by the Government with the Secretary of State..

Replying to Mr. Aney, Mr. Sim said that hitherto tenders for the supply of sleepers were called by the various railway administrations which worked through the Sleeper Pool. The question of a change in this system was under consideration in consultation with the Railway Central Advisory Council.

Sir Basil Blackett presented the final report of the Public Accounts Committee. The House then proceeded to elect panels for five standing advisory committees to be attached to the various departments.

The House next passed, without discussion, Sir Alexander Muddiman's bill amending the Prisons Act and Mr. Burdon's bill amending the Cantonments Act. These were introduced last week.

Mr. Burdon introduced the bill to amend the Cantonments House Accommodation Act to make the necessary changes consequent upon the enactment last year of the Cantonment Reform Act.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

Mr. Bhore moved the consideration of the Bill Amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Act with a view to provide for the compulsory deposit of return tickets in the case of Haj pilgrims. He said that the Select Committee reported in September and the bill had been before the country for about a year. The Government could not therefore be charged with acting in a hurry in asking the House to take up the final reading of the bill.

Haju Wajuhuddin supported the consideration of the bill. He said that Muslim opinion in India was in favour of the legislation.

Maulvi Mahomed Shafi opposed the consideration of the bill as it stood. He delivered a long speech explaining his position and recalled that a similar suggestion for a return ticket deposit by the Haj pilgrims was rejected by Mahomedan opinion in 1905.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub was satisfied that the bill would cause no undue interference in Haj Pilgrimage.

Mr. Abdul Kassam appreciated Mr. Safee's researches, but felt that instead of opposing the bill they should express their gratitude to Government for bringing it forward.

Mr. Hudson, speaking with considerable experience of Haj traffic as the District Officer of Karachi, heartily endorsed the bill.

Capt. Ajab Khan speaking from the experience of having witnessed hundreds of Indian pilgrims die of starvation in streets of Jeddah welcomed the Bill but thought it did not go far enough in the interests of India's national honour they should see that this misery was put an end to.

Dr. Jeelant supported the bill and the motion for consideration of the bill was carried by 53 votes against 7.

Mr. Safee moved the deletion of clause five as the clause would have the effect of killing the small shipping companies and make fares run high by the disappearance of competition. Mr. Safee's motions was rejected.

Mr. Mahomed Yakub moved an amendment providing that the return ticket deposit should not be enforced on any one who made a declaration on oath before an authority appointed by the local government in this behalf that he did not intend to return to India within three years of date of this declaration. The original proposal in the Bill which this amendment replaces was that the provision be not enforced on any such pilgrim who did not want to return to India at all.

Mr. Bhore, on behalf of the Government, accepted Mr. Yakub's amendment on the distinct understanding that if the working of this change negatived the essential object of the Bill Government might have to reconsider it.

All the other amendments moved were rejected. On the motions of Mr. Bhore clause 9 was deleted and some more formal amendments moved by Mr. Bhore were carried. Mr. Bhore did not however move the final reading of the Bill to-day in order to examine from the drafting point of view whether the Bill was legally in order.

The House then rose for lunch.

COUNCIL FOR AJMERE-MERWARA.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda moved: "This Assembly recommend to the Governor-General in Council that he will be pleased to establish a Legislative Council for Ajmer-Merwara."

Mr. Harbilas asked the House not to think of Ajmere-Merwara as a small province. Its political and strategical importance was great. It was the heart of Rajputana and had glorious historical association. Ajmere was the last capital of the Hindu Empire in India. This little province sent the largest average of fighting men in war. In intellectual and moral emolution Ajmere-Merwara was not behind the other provinces enjoying a Legislative Council. If literacy was the test of capacity to govern then Ajmere-Merwara's figures of literacy were 113 compared with 37 in U. P. and 25 in Punjab. Then again the highest per centage of voters in India namely 75 per cent of voters went to poll in electing their representative to the Assembly. He complained that Municipal and other regulations applied to his province which was very old. He showed that the province was administered as a scheduled district not because it was backward, but because it was held necessary for the furtherance of Government of India's policy in dealing with Indian states in Rajputana. But now the goal of the British policy in India had changed and his province must enjoy the benefits of the Reforms.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru: What are the benefits?

Mr. Harbilas: Increasing association of Indians with the administration.

The speaker quoted from the Ashworth Committee's report in support of his description of the present position. Government, he said, had given Legislative Council to Coorg which had much less population than Ajmere-Merwara and had not such important towns as his province. Ajmere-Merwara was far ahead of Coorg. Why then was Ajmere Merwara refused a council. Expenditure need not be much because a Council of 15 to 20 members would meet the purpose.

Mr. Ashworth opposed the resolution as it asked for a shadow leaving the substance.

Lala Dunichand and Sir Abul Quayum supported the resolution.

APPENDAGE OF IMPERIAL GOVT.

The Home Member said that Ajmere since the time of the Moghuls had been always an appendage of the Imperial Government. It came into the British hands in 1818 and was still an appendage of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Patel:—How long will you keep it?

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—"As long as we can," (laughter)—longer than my Honourable friend thinks." (renewed laughter.)

Resuming the Home Member said he had stated the point only to show that Ajmere was occupying a position which it had always occupied namely an appendage of the Imperial Government and Mr. Harbilas ought to be proud of it. (Laughter). Although the speaker did not attach great importance to population test yet there was a limit below which he could not go. The population of Ajmere-Merwara was only five lakhs but the weightier consideration was that it was a deficit area. The Government of India was anxious to extend to it the benefits of the reforms and they had proposed to the United Provinces Government that they should take it up. But the United Provinces refused it as it was not a paying proposition. If Ajmere-Merwara, began to pay U. P. might reconsider its attitude. He admitted argument about Coorg having been granted a Legislative Council was weighty one but in the case of Coorg the district was paying and the other circumstances were favourable. He did come prepared to give answer as to whether Ajmere Merwara should cease to be administrated as a scheduled district. His position to-day was that constitutionally it would be difficult for the Assembly to make a grant whose disposal would be discussed elsewhere. He saw no hope in the near future of Ajmere Merwara becoming more than Imperial appendage.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas saw no difficulty in the Assembly making a grant to cover the deficit. He hoped Government would accept the resolution in its present form or in some other shape.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao who was opposed to the idea of a Legislative Council for so small an area, wanted Government to reconsider the matter and if the only difficulty in the way of the United Provinces taking over his district was a financial one then the Cenral Government might make an assignment to the U. P. Government in this matter in order to enable Ajmere-Merwara not to be left in the cold in respect of the benefits of the Reforms.

Dr. Gour supported the general proposition and thought if the United Provinces did not take Ajmere-Merwara there were other solutions.

Maulvi Abulkasim wanted to move an amendment that "the North Western Frontier Province" be added at the end of the resolution.

The Deputy President who was presiding ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda, replying to the debate, said the deficit now was not so large as before but unless the expenditure was scrutinised by a Council they could not expect the administration to run properly.

Sir Alexander Muddiman finally closed the Debate and the resolution was put to the House and rejected by 31 votes to 26.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI Feb 23.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas criticised the observations made by Sir Campbell Rhodes about the attitude of Sir William Acworth. He held that if there was any confidence left in the minds of Indians that people brought out from England could take an impartial view it was due to Sir William Acworth who instead of blundering into a wrong lobby showed great sense of conviction and courage by going into the right lobby. Sir Purushotamdas next referred to the accumulation of 7.58 crores in the railway reserve and 3.33 crores in the depreciation fund. This latter is depreciation fund in excess of what would have been debitable to revenues. They would thus have in reserve over ten crores. The question therefore they had to ask themselves was whether any reduction was due in the fares and rates at this juncture and whether any use was to be made of this reserve. Railway fares since the outbreak of the war had gone up by between 33 to 50 per cent. and railway rates by 15 to 35 per cent. Now the rates and fares being what they are reduction in cost of material, coal, etc., would surely mean that railways must work at profit unless any unforeseen disaster overtook them. He therefore thought that after six months the Commerce Member should review the situation and if conditions were normal he should try to declare the dividend to the sleeping partner and to the benefit of those who used the railways. He did not advocate the action in hurry, but felt that a constructive scheme should be put forward as to the directions in which concessions and remissions should be made out of railway reserve. Touching the question of railway development Sir Purushotamdas observed that attention should also be directed to finding out whether there was not cheaper means of transport which could better serve the purpose than the extension of railways.

Mr. Rama Iyengar referred to the detailed criticisms of the Railway Budget which he had published in the Press and was circulating to members. He criticised the large variations in estimated figures and actuals during normal period like the present. He quoted figures to show that Assam, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and one or two other railways were working at a loss and maintained that recommendations made by the Inchcape Committee for cuts in working expenses had not at all been carried out. He did not therefore agree with the previous speaker that there was any cause for rejoicing. There had been no real saving except under fuel.

Mr. Sykes addressed the House at length but was very inaudible in the Press gallery. He was heard to support the Budget generally and to advocate greater powers to the local management, relaxation of central control and separation of the railway budget as recommended by the Acworth Committee.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao thought that there should not be over centralization, but he held that powers of the Railway Finance Committee be enlarged with a view to bring under its purview various contracts the number of which were at present being entered into by agents. The question of power of the Financial Commissioner should also be gone into. He thanked the Railway Board for paying attention to South India after several years' representation.

At this stage the Assembly rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch Mr. Rangachariar, Deputy President, occupied the chair for half an hour.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said Sir Charles Innes had described himself as the Chairman of a Company, but the members of the House were helpless and could not remove the Chairman if they liked. Already the powers of the House were very limited, the Railway Board contained no Indian and from Sir Charles Innes down to the large number of officers they were all Europeans, they were all birds of passage and had no common interest with Indians. The proper control of the Assembly was therefore essential and railway was one of the few departments under the charge of the Central Government which maintained personal contact with the masses. They could vividly bring to the mind of the people the existence of the Central Government by a benevolent administration of the railways.

Mr. Joshi held that the railway policy was bound to fail if it was run on commercial lines.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterised the separation of the Railway Budget as a landmark in the history of railway. He told Sir Charles Innes that unless he liberated himself from the shackles imposed by the Secretary of State's control he would not be really in the position of the Chairman of the Company. He made several suggestions to improve the work in which the Budget should be presented and demands drawn up. He held strongly that the Assembly should not touch petty details, but should control the policy both administrative and financial. Mr. Mehta objected to the Government proposal to set aside 37 lakhs to grant Lee concessions to railway officers. He urged that 70 lakhs for the provision of automatic couplers should be charged to Capital and not to Revenue.

"WHY DIVIDE FURTHER."

Mr. B. C. Pal said there were some who did not like the introduction of railways into India. Many villagers whom he had come across disliked the railway which took away their produce for export. But now that railways had come to stay they must make the best of them. He was in favour even the right of appeal was not required. Government had promulgated the Ordinance and they further possessed the Regulation III of 1818. Why then was this enactment necessary to deal with these cases of conspiracy. Some powers must be given to those persons who had been arrested on insufficient data and he referred to the case in which an innocent boy who had been asked by a revolutionary to carry a bundle which contained objectionable stuff. Why should such innocent youths be punished, asked Mr. Natesan who averred that having been party to the resolutions for the repeal of the Act in the discussions at the Liberal Party meetings he could not but vote for the Bill moved by Mr. Karandikar.

Sardar Chiranjit Singh, Nawab of Loharu, and Raja Rampal Singh opposed the motion.

Mr. Yamin Khan in further opposing the motion said that the situation now was no doubt better than what it was in 1922, but not so encouraging as to repeal a law which in spite of defects and deficiencies had been useful.

Raja Digapathia supported the motion.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha in opposing the Bill which he called premature, said that the situation in India was such that unless this measure was available for Government the position might become worse. Any one who was fully conversant with the affairs in the country could not take a cheery view of things. The position was undoubtedly worse than what it was two years ago and Government had been wise in dealing with it so carefully.

Mr. Karandikar maintained his attitude in spite of the opposition all round because he was convinced that the mistake of 1908 must now be rectified. He would not take the discredit of withdrawing the Bill as was suggested by Mr. Yamin Khan, but would press the motion to vote because it was time that this House must declare itself on the question after the Assembly had passed it.

Sir Muddiman emphasised that if this Bill was pressed and passed then the Governor-General had got to veto it

The motion for consideration of Dr. Gour's Bill was put and lost six voting for and twenty-six voting against it. Those who voted for were: Raja Digapathia, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. Karandikar and Mr. Vedamurthi. Mr. Khaparde remained neutral. The rest voted against. some of them being officials.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow when the Railway Budget will be discussed.

IMPOST ON PRESS MESSAGES

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 23.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar asked the following starred question:—

(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an additional charge of 3 per cent has been directed to to be levied on all Press messages sent without prepayment with effect from 1st April 1925; if so under what provisions of the law or regulation of the said charge is to be levied. (b) Will Government be pleased too state whether any similar extra charge has been imposed on Press messages in any other country?

Replying to above question Sir B. N. Mitra said:—

(a) Yes; the charge has been directed to be levied in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act (1885) in order to cover the cost incurred in the upkeep of accounts for Press message accepted without prepayment. (b) Yes; in the British Post Office.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar:—May I know, Sir, whether before fixing this extra impost upon the poor Press of this country Government consulted, what is known as the Publicity Committee that has been set up in this House

Sir B. N. Mitra:—No, Sir.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar:—May I know, Sir, why it was not done?

Sir B.N. Mitra:—I have already informed the honourable member the powers under which this particular levy was imposed and the reasons for imposing. it.

Khan Bahadur W.M. Hussanally:— Is it a fact, Sir, that the Telegraph Department was working at a loss before the imposition of this levy?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—I would ask the honourable member to wait till the presentation of the Budget. I cannot disclose any Budget secrets at this stage.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar:—May I know, Sir, wether Government consulted in regard to this matter any of Press Associations in this country which are vitally interested in this matter?

Sir B. N. Mittra:—No, Sir.

Mr. Ramadhandra Rao:—May I know, Sir, what has been the revenue derived by this additional impost of 3 per cent?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—I said, Sir, I am not in a position to disclose any Budget secrets at present.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar:—May I know, Sir if it is not a case that the Press of this country is already penalised in regard to bearing Press messages by having to place some amount in deposit as advance for repayment and the present impost is an additional levy about which the Press has not been informed of the exact reasons?

Sir B. N. Mitra:—I shall require notice of that question. I would, however, ask the honourable member before he puts any more questions to wait till the presentation of the Budget.

REPEAL OF PART II OF CR. L. A. ACT.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S OPPOSITION.

DELHI, Feb. 23.

In the Council of State Mr. Karadikar moved for the consideration of the Bill passed by the Assembly in September last at the instance of Sir Hari Singh Gour repealing part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. It will be remembered that part one of this Act had been repealed in pursuance of the Report of the Repressive Laws Committee. An attempt was made by Lala Girdharilal Agarwala in the first Assembly to get the second part also repealed, but it failed. Dr. Gour got the Assembly to pass this repealing Bill in the last Simla session. Now Mr. Karandikar moved for the consideration of that Bill in the Council of State.

Sir Alexander Muddiman was present to take part in the debate on behalf of Government.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Belvi were present in the gallery.

Mr. Karandikar pointed out that under this Bill Government could declare any association as unlawful and there was no provision enabling the association to appeal and get justice. The Act was passed in the old Imperial Legislative Council in 1908 when Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy had urged that the operation of the Bill must be for a stated period only.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposed the motion. He said Mr. Karandikar had referred to the early history of this enactment, but did not mention the fact that the old Assembly in July, 1923, rejected similar motion of Lala Girdharilal Agarwala. If Government could not maintain peace by ordinary law then it must maintain it by special laws. No Government could afford to adopt a policy of drift and allow the situation to grow into proportion that would require the application of martial law. The Act to which Mr. Karandikar objected was meant to be used only against those associations which encouraged acts of violence or intimidation and whose existence constituted danger to the public peace. No one could object to such a law, although it was a different matter that the local Government might in some cases go wrong. The situation in India rendered it necessary to retain a measure of this kind on the Statute Book.

Mr. Khaparde moved for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee with a view to incorporate in the existing law a provision so that the application of that law might be justified before the Standing Advisory Committee after a certain period of time. Such a provision would not only enable Government to apply the law on all necessary occasions, but enable the people to feel sure that it was being rightly applied.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy opposed both the resolution and the amendment. The circumstances in the country had not become normal to justify the house repealing part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. He did not agree with Mr. Karandikar that the country was quiet and peaceful. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy then catalogued the crimes committed during the last eighteen months more or less in the order in which Sir Alexander Muddiman mentioned in the Assembly during the debate on the Bengal Ordinance and argued that it would not be wise on the part of the Council to agree to the proposed repeal. The duration of the Act lay in the hands not of Government nor of the Council, but in the hands of unlawful associations and leaders of political movements who directly or indirectly encouraged these unlawful associations.

Dr. Khaparde's amendment was put and lost.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Non-official attendance was thin when the Council reassembled after lunch. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari supported the motion of Mr. Karandikar in vigorous terms. He reminded the Council of its responsibilities on a non-official measure which had come up with the approval of the Assembly where it had been carried by a very huge majority, the supporters including such men of character and standing as Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Jinnah. He was no doubt anxious about the situation in Bengal, but no sensible man could oppose the passing of this repealing Bill.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy: Remember there is a Bill in the Assembly for the repeal of all repressive laws.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari: It all depends on what particular laws are to be repealed.

Proceeding Sir Devaprasad said that this Act was hardly necessary even for Bengal when Government had in their possession other measures newly enacted in order to deal with such kinds of cases as were dealt with by the Criminal Law Amendment Act. This Act was opposed to on elementary principles of jurisprudence because there was not the right of appeal for a person convicted under this measure. There was every room for abuse of the law and as an instance of abuse he quoted the case of Poona Samartha Vidhyklaya in 1910. Government should not retain this measure on the statute except for very strong and cogent reasons.

MR. CRERAR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Crerar opposed the motion. He said Sir Devaprasad had asked the House to realise the great responsibility of the House over a Bill which had been passed by the other Chamber. But the greatest responsibility was that this House was a revising Chamber and it must exercise its reason and commonsense in voting on this measure.

Mr. Natesan supported the Bill. He admitted there was anarchist conspiracy in Bengal which must be met. But at the same time this law which did not confer of opening of new lines which were essential and asked that the railway development should not outstrip the industrial development. He protested against Europeanisation of railway services and particularly objected to the Indianisation figure being divided into Muslims and non-Muslims. "We are sufficiently divided. Why divide us further? (Laughter.) Why separate us as Muslims and non-Muslims. Why not put us all down as Indians." He wanted railway workshops to be used as training ground for Indian engineers and urged Government not to look into Government House visitor book and honours' list to find members for local Advisory Committees, but to select men who really understood the needs of passengers.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said they had seen how Retrenchment Committees' proposals had been whittled down. He warned the Railway Board that the Assembly was determined to exercise reasonable control and that if the State management failed the Railway Board would be held responsible for its failure. Railways had not been paying the proposition till recently.

Mr. K. S. Roy pleaded for Indianisation.

Pandit Malaviya urged that the working expenses be brought down to fifty per cent. of the gross receipts and also objected to the grant of Lee conlessions to officers as already large increased had been given to the salaries of officers. In fact the higher officers' salary should be reduced and Indians should be trained and recruited at lower rates of salary. There was no surplus in the Budget because until recent increases in rates and fares were reduced there could be no real surplus. He urged therefore the reduction in fare by utilizing the expected surplus. The reduction of rates could wait till rates tribunal was set up.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Charles Innes replied at length to the various points raised by the speakers and maintained the position he took up in his speech. He said Government was about to address the Secretary of State regarding the modification of control of the India Office over the Railway Board. He said more had been done for the convenience of 3rd class passengers during the last five years than during any other similar period. He maintained that the increases in rates and fares were overdue and were urged by the Acworth Committee. They must first build up reserve. To reduce the third class fare now would mean the dead loss because railways were not ready to meet additional traffic which the reduction would bring about. He hoped to discuss numerous points like rates tribunal, district board lines, etc., when the demands for grants were discussed. He assured that like true Englishmen he and the members of the Railway Board would do their best to make the State management a success and hoped the Assembly would restrict itself to questions of policy only.—A. P.

GULBARGA PRISONERS

RELEASED BY NIZAM

ECHO OF RIOTS.

POONA, Feb. 23.

The "Mahratta" learns on reliable authority that the Commission appointed by the Nizam to investigate into the Gulbarga riots and demolition of Hindu temples there has given a divided verdict. The president recommended the acquittal and release of all the accused concerned and the two remaining commissioners found all guilty and recommended them for punishment. H. E. H. the Nizam, agreeing with the President, has issued orders releasing all prisoners and cancelled all further proceedings, even against the newly arrested persons.—A.P.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON N. W. R.

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH TRAIN

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

A passenger who arrived here by the Lahore Mail gives harrowing details of a terrible accident which occurred on the North-Western Railway between Hotwala and Somasta at 4 p.m. on Saturday in which one man was killed and four seriously injured. A motor car conveying 100 gallons of petrol from Bahawalpur to Dira Nawab attempted to force a passage over the level crossing in front of an advancing passenger train and was struck by the engine. The petrol immediately burst into flames and enveloped both the engine and the train. Mr. Clarence, the European Engine Driver, stuck to his post and brought the train to a stand-still whilst he was himself enveloped in flames suffering from excruciating agony and being burnt almost to death. Of the Indians in the motor car one Munshi Bahadur Ali was killed outright, two severely injured and another escaped without injury. All were in the service of the Nawab of Bahawalpur to whom the car belonged. The other injured man was the engine fireman whose hand was badly bruised. When the train stopped the European and Indian passengers extinguished the flames underneath the train to save further disaster. The injured men were attended to by Lieut. G. H. Fitzgerald, I.M.S., of Quetta, who was travelling by that train, until further medical aid arrived from Somasta.—A.P.

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

The accident, though unfortunate, was not so serious as had been described by some passengers at Karachi. It did not take place on the main line between Lahore and Karachi but on a branch line between Somasta and Bhatinda on the Southern Punjab Railway. A police enquiry into the accident has already been held and regular official enquiry will be held shortly.—A. P.

EXCISE DUTY.

HIGH TIME FOR REMISSION.

MILL-OWNERS' DEMAND.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, held on Monday, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, Chairman, in the course of his speech (part of which appeared in our yesterday's issue) referring to the Excise Duties said:—

"Last year when we had met together the strike which was then in progress was uppermost in our minds; this year it is Excise Duty which occupies that place of honour. You are aware, your Committee has done everything in its power to bring home both to Government and to the public at large the absolute injustice of maintaining this iniquitous Duty any longer. Although much has already been said in connection with this question, in view of the fact that the Excise Duty is likely to be again in the forefront in the discussions which will shortly take place in the Legislative Assembly when the Budget is presented, I wish to dwell to-day on one particular aspect of this question. One of the most striking profits of the thoroughly unjustifiable nature of the Excise Duty is afforded by the manner in which Government Officers have changed their ground from time to time to justify its continuance. The so-called principles of Free Trade and justice to Lancashire were the chimerical arguments originally invented to defund the Cotton Excise Duty After these arguments had been proved to be mere shibboleths, others equally untenable were advanced from time to time. Mr. Clark the Member for Commerce in 1911 was, I believe the first to invent the fiction of the Excise Duty being necessary as a protection to the handloom industry, but the fallacy of this argument has now been conclusively demonstrated. Subsequently, the Duty has been defended on other grounds. For instance, in the recent debate in the Legislative Assembly the increase in the import duty on piecegoods, was represented as having nullified the injustice of the Excise Duty; the Duty was also defended in the interests of the poor Indian consumer and again as being an indispensable source of public-revenue. All these arguments have been effectively controverted and to-day the Excise Duty stands condemned historically, and economically on all hands.

The present is an opportune moment for undoing the great injustice perpetrated on India some thirty years ago. On the one hand the Cotton Industry has been passing through a period of almost unparalleled depression from which an early recovery appears most unlikely. On the other hand it is generally expected that the revenue receipts for 1923-24 will exceed the national expenditure by a sum much more than sufficient to cover the loss which would be incurred by the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty. In view of the increased revenues that are known to be pouring into the Treasury since 1st April last specially in respect of salt, custom duties and net railways earnings, a handsome surplus is naturally expected at the time of the Budget. The Finance Member of the Government of India did not create a very happy impression when last September he offered the Legislative Assembly a choice between the remission of the Duty and a reduction in provincial contributions. To-day the alternative is between the remission of the Excise Duty and reduction in provincial contributions; next year the alternative may be the provision of funds for the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine, the year after next it may be compulsory education and so on to the day of resurrection. The plea of financial stringency cannot logically be advanced by the Government of India as a reason for delaying the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty when it is remembered that no such plea is made as regards the provision of the money required to cover the cost of giving effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission. If the revenue required to cover the cost of the Lee Commission's recommendations can be found, then it is idle for Government to suggest that a slightly larger sum cannot be found for the purpose of a reform which has also popular support behind it.

In the famous report of Indian Constitutional Reforms the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford wrote "After the war the need for industrial development will be all the greater unless India is to become a mere dumping ground for the manufactures of foreign nations which will then be competing all the more keenly for the markets on which their political strength so perceptibly depends. India will certainly consider herself entitled to claim all the help that Government can give her to take her place as a manufacturing country." The perfect justice of this remark can hardly be gainsaid. The rapid strides Japan has been making towards capturing both the home and foreign markets of the cotton textile trade of India invest the words of the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford with a prophetic ring. It is a matter for infinite regret that as far as the greatest indigenous industry of the country is concerned instead of rendering that help which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford so strongly advocated, Government should continue to hamper the industry by a tax on production unparalleled in any civilized country and thereby afford indirect protection to Indian chief competitor.

Sir Edwin Stockton, in a speech recently delivered in Manchester, pointed out how all the nations of the world were endeavouring to protect their industries to the fullest possible extent, and in this connection made sympathetic reference to the strong agitation in India for the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty. It is noteworthy that Sir Edwin Stockton admited in his speech that this agitation was not directed against Lancashire but against Japan. His remarks in this connection should provide serious grounds for reflection to the Government of India. Let us hope, Gentlemen, that the present Government of India which is sincerely desirous of helping our industries as is evident from its sympathetic treatment of the Steel Industry, will not fail in its duty to the most important of India's indigenous industries."

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SWARAJ SCHEME.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S BROAD OUTLINE

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The following is the continuation of what Dr. Besant calls the broad outline of the Swaraj Scheme presented to the General Committee of the All Parties Conference by the Swaraj Sub-Committee:—

(12) Cabinet: (a) There shall be a Cabinet to aid and advise the Governor-General in the Government of the Commonwealth, (b) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the Governor-General. (c) The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister and not less than seven ministers of state for the Commonwealth appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Prime Minister, (d) No minister of the state shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is or becomes a member of one of the Houses of Parliament. (e) The Cabinet shall be collectively responsible for all matters concerning department of the Commonwealth. (f) The Cabinet shall resign when it ceases to retain the support of the majority in the Legislative Assembly.

(13) The Commander-in-Chief of Military Naval and Air Force of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General as the King's Representative subject to provision in article (9) (b).

(14) The High Commissioner for India shall be appointed by the Governor-General in-Council for the performance of agency duties in England.

(15) The India Council shall be abolished and the Secretary of State for India shall be placed on the same footing as the Secretary of State for Colonies in relation to Self-Governing Dominions.

(16) Judicature: (a) There shall be a Supreme Court of not less than three justices with such jurisdiction as Parliament shall determine; (b) Justices shall be appointed by the King and removable by him on an address by Parliament showing ground of misbehaviour of incapacity.

(17) All session trials shall be by jury.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(18) Finance and Trade: The revenues of the Commonwealth shall be received by the Executive Government with the consent and on behalf of Parliament to form a consolidated revenue fund

(19) India shall be responsible for all liabilities of the present Government of India.

(20) Trade within the Commonwealth shall be free.

(21) India shall have a gold standard with a gold currency and a gold mohur of weight and fineness of the English sovereign and standard of currency.

(22) India shall have the power of borrowing in any of the world's markets.

PROVINCES.

Provinces: Legislative power of a province shall be vested in the Governor as the King's representative and the Legislative Council.

(24) Power of deciding upon the establishment of a second Chamber in a province shall be left to the province concerned.

(25) (a) Powers of Legislative Council shall be scheduled, (b) size of and franchise for Legislative Council shall be determined by means of rules (c) duration of Legislative Council shall be for four years.

(26) Executive position and functions of the Governor shall be analogous to those of the Governor-General.

(27) Constitution and powers of the provincial Cabinet shall be analogous to those of All-India Cabinet but there shall not be less than three ministers including the chief minister in a province.

(28) Judicature existing High Courts shall be chief judicial tribunals in provinces.

(29) Local Self-Government: The Government of India shall direct provincial government within first year of their coming into power to reform local Governments which should consist of district taluka and village panchayats suited to conditions of their provinces based on the following principles: (1) unit to be the village with universal adult suffrage and annually elected panchayats vested with powers to administer village affairs and civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by appointed bench sitting in village; suffrage for taluks and district panchayats to be graded on lines given in a schedule and general division of functions therein stated to be followed with such modifications as local conditions may require. (Not.—On the above question, division of opinion was marked and no decision was taken).

SERVICES.

(30) Services: Recruitment to the services shall be in the hands of the Public Services Commission. Powers and functions of the Commission shall be defined by Parliament.

Alteration of Constitution: Power to alter the constitution shall vest in Parliament subject to the consent of the majority of the Legislative Councils and also of the majority of members of the Legislative Councils voting on the subject after the next general election provided that for a change affecting only a single province the consent of the Legislative Council concerned and of Parliament shall be sufficient. (Note: above was only partly discussed and the referendum rejected above is proposed instead).

PROPOSED RENT ACT

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST

DEPUTATION TO WAIT UPON M. L. C'S.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, the Parsi Central Association and the Rathesar Mandal a public meeting of the tenants of Bombay was held on Monday evening at Sir C. J. Hall to protest against the proposed Rent Act of 1925. Sir Hormasji Cowasji Adenwala presided.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth in moving the first resolution said that it was for the rulers and governors to go *incognito* and find out the grievances of the public. Instead the public had to go to the rulers with their grievances and in response the Government had brought forward a bill for their redress, a remedy which was worse than the disease. He thought the Government was not entirely a disinterested party in view of the fact that it had to look to Development Department and Improvement Trust properties to the tune of crores of rupees and get interests thereon. The Chairman of the meeting, was however, a big landlord and his sympathy towards the meeting showed that the tenants' case was not as weak as the landlords were trying to make out. The proposed bill was not satisfactory both from the landlords' and tenants' points of view and therefore there was greater necessity for the tenants to meet and put their suggestions, before the Government so that they may be embodied in the bill when it became law. He appealed to the legislators now sitting in the Council to study the grievances of the tenants and formulate the Rent Act Bill according to their wishes. He then moved:—

"That this public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, the Parsi Central Association, and the Rathesar Mandal is of opinion that Bill No. I of 1925 for amending the Bombay Rent Acts is entirely one-sided and extremely unsatisfactory so far as the tenants are concerned, and earnestly requests Government.

(1) To extend the protection of the Rent Acts to premises with a basic rental on 1st January 1916 of at least Rs 250.

(2) To allow no further increments in the existing standard rents;

(3) To delete the provisions of the said Rent Bill other than the one for extending the operation of the Act."

ABSOLUTELY ONE-SIDED.

Mr. Sorab Dadiburjor, in seconding the resolution, said the proposed bill was absolutely one-sided. The landlords were getting more rents than in 1916 and had done nothing to entitle them. They had bought the buildings, etc., at abnormally high prices and in proportion to their investments they wanted high rate of interests which was unfair for the tenants. The Government was extremely solicitous for the welfare of the landlords but not so for the tenants. Besides when the landlords went to court to vacate tenants, the Government made money by way of stamp duty and the landlords got their costs and the possession of their properties. He thought the landlords ought to bear all costs even if the tenants lost the case or at the most a small fee of Rs. 10 be levied on them but not the whole costs. Residential quarters, he said, were as necessary as daily bread and therefore the Government should see that tenants were not unnecessarily penalised by the landlords.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji then moved:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that in view of the very serious hardship caused by the cessation of the application of Rent Acts on 31st August 1924 to non-residential premises, the Rent Acts may be again made applicable to such premises as have a basic rental of at least Rs. 250, and more particularly to extend the protection of the Rent Acts to all schools, dispensaries, hospitals, nursing and maternity homes and other educational and medical institutions and institutions for the relief of human suffering and advancement of human beings."

ANTI-SOCIAL PARASITES.

Dr. Dadachanji said the landlords existed on pleasures and luxuries. They were anti-social parasites. They said in a memorial to the Government that the economic condition of Bombay was normal. The city was passing through unemployment, retrenchment, and depression of trade which did not imply normal conditions The most important factor for good health was good housing. The only preventive for disease was good housing and it was the duty of a civilized Government to provide good housing to the people. A few days ago a murder was committed in Bombay and the Press published everyday some sort of rigmarole but hundreds of men, women and children were dying for want of good housing and not a word was said or written against it. The law as pertained to the tenants was unjust, unfair and unworthy of a civilized Government. Many schools, dispensaries and hospitals were made to vacate by the greedy landlords which affected a number of school children and poor patients. The tenants' duty was therefore to agitate for their birthright which was to live peacefully and economically and he hoped the tenants would not quietly remain on the mercy of 5,000 or 6,000 landlords but impress upon the Government and the legislators the necessity of enacting a law in conformity with the needs of 12 lacs of poor tenants in the city.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded. He said: When Mr. Nariman was asked to withdraw his Rent Act Bill he was given to understand that the Bill the Government proposed to bring would meet with the needs of the people. They had brought now a Bill which was not a Rent Restriction Bill but Rent Enhancement Bill.

The proposition was carried.

DEPUTATION TO M. L. C'S.

On the motion of Mr. S. N. Guzdar, seconded by Mr. Parulker the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

(a) "That the Chairman be requested to forward copies of the two resolutions already passed to the proper authorities;

(b) "That the following ladies and gentlemen be appointed to form a deputation for waiting upon the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council to press upon them the grievances and the present urgent needs of the tenant class of Bombay:

The Chairman, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. R. S. Navalker, and Mr. Sorab Dadiburjor."

BOMBAY RENT ACT COMMITTEE.

TO-DAY'S URGENT MEETING.

In view of the fact that the new Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925 which the tenants of Bombay have in more than one public meeting denounced in no uncertain terms, is likely to be introduced in the Council on Friday next, and the Landlords' Association has recently submitted to H. E. the Governor a memorial which is a tissue of gross perversions and misrepresentations, an urgent meeting of the Bombay Rent Act Committee, representing 13 leading Associations of Bombay, is to be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of Sir J. J. High School, Hornby Road, Fort, to expose the misrepresentations of the said Landlords Association and to consider what amendments to the said Bill drafted by Government would be desirable to safeguard the interests of the tenants of Bombay. The meeting is not open to the public, but representatives of the Press will be admitted.

The following ladies and gentlemen, who are members of the said Committee, are earnestly requested to be present:—Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai Bart., Sir Hormasji Adenwalla Kt., Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel, M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Khorsed F. Nariman, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Messrs. Hooseinbhai A. Lalji, Joseph Baptista, Pherozsha J. Murzban, K. T. Natrajan, Shwaib Kureshi, Kotkabad C. Adenwalla, Ardeshir Merwanji Bharucha, Pestonji Dossabhai Marker, Dr. M. B. Wedkar, Prof. K. T. Shah, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Pothan Joseph, Erachsha R. Hirjibehdin, Ferdoonji Jamshedji Parekh, Miss Mitha Tata, Mrs. Avantikbai Gokhlay, Miss Navajbai Contractor, Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, Darabsha Bomanji Dubash, Naoroji H. Belgaumwalla, Rustom Vatchaghandhy, Kaikhushru N. Chandabhai, Dr. Sathaye, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Ranji Dwarkadas, Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Burjorji F. Bharucha, Khan Bahadur Vicaji Bhiladwalla, Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Meherjibhai P. Madan, S. E. Dalal, Sorabji P. Kapadia, Manchersha B. Chothia, Dr. Rasabally Patel, U. K. Oza, S. K. Nabiulla, Parbhudas Mody, E. R. Golwalla, Baban Gokhlay, S. H. Jabwalla, K. J. Dubash, M. H. Dadachanji, Ranchoddas Gandhi, H. M. Chowna, G. B. Trivedi, P. R. Lele, Mohanlal Desai, Dr. Jethalal Vora, Rustom B. Peymaster and Maneckji K. Patel.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

TWO JAPS MEET.

Tuesday's was an attractive programme in the Western India Tennis Tournament which provided some keen and classy contests. The meeting between the two Japs, Okamoto and Yomonaga created great interest and the former won after a hard tussle. Miss Tata and Mrs. Portlock treated the spectators to some brilliant play and after a day's hard work the issue remained undecided the score being one set each and 6 games all in the third set. To-day's men's doubles will provide much interest as will the ladies' singles.

The following were the results of Tuesday's play in the Western India Tennis Tournaments:—

Okamoto beat Tomonaga 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.
Pawar beat Tomagaki 7—5, 6—2.
Okazaki beat Romamura 7—5, 6—1.
Annett and Pitt beat Tata and Dastur 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.
Wadia and Wadia beat Sunderam and Chalam 6—0, 6—3.
Mrs. Bayley beat Mrs. Phillips 6—1 6—3.
Fox beat Harvey 7—5, 6—3.
Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Cooner 7—5, 6—2.
Miss Tata vs. Miss Portlock 6—1, 6—6, and 6 games all.

WEDNESDAY'S FIXTURES.
QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

No. 1.—Wagle and Rajaram vs. Wadia and Wadia.
No. 2.—Okazaki vs. Raja Iyer followed by Okamoto and Fox vs. Annett and Pitt.
No. 4.—Mrs. Portlock and Milne vs. Mrs. Phillips and Waud.
No. 6.—Miss Tata vs. Mrs. Portlock (continuation followed by Miss Evas and Tomonaga vs. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley.
Brough vs. Powar (Reserved).

BUCHANAN HOCKEY CUP.

A ONE GOAL DRAW.

A one goal draw was the result of the meeting between the Government and Eastern Telegraphs:—Natavidade; A. Coutho Islam Gymkhana ground on Tuesday evening. The Eastern side was slightly the better and should have won the game but for their poor efforts in the striking area.

Teams were:—

Eastern Telegraphs:—Natavidade; A. Coutinho and Gonsalvis; Augustino, Perreira, and Extross; Mendes, Cyril, William Havelock and Marshall.

Govt. Telegraphs:—Windsor; Murray and Peel; Woods, Dudley and J. D'Souza; Mc D'Souza, D'Cunha, Kishander, Walker and Fage.

Referees:—Messrs. Barday and Turner.

ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL SPORTS.

Several close finishes were witnessed by a large number of spectators at the sports of the Cathedral High School which were held on the Oval on Monday. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson kindly presided and distributed the prizes. The outstanding event was the splendid performance of little Wheeler in winning the Junior Mile Race in 5 minutes and 46 seconds. After the distribution of the prizes Sir Leslie expressed his pleasure in presiding at the function and laid special emphasis at the sporting way in which all had acquitted themselves, especially the losers in the Tug of War at which he happened to be the judge. The programme consisted of 33 events the principal being:—

100 Yards Open—(1) Seton Smith, (2) Short, (3) Solomon.

100 Yards Girls, Open—(1) I. Wainscott, (2) Gawthorne, (3) F. Selkirk.

Long Jump Open—(1) Solomon, (2) Shroff (3) Bince.

440 Yards Open—(1) Solomon (2) Seton Smith (3) Cornwell.

Skipping Race Girls, Open—(1) D. Kanshett (2) F. Selkirk, (3) P. Romer.

High Jump Open—(1) Bince, (2) Shroff, (3) Javeri.

220 Yards Open—(1) Seton Smith, (2) Solomon, (3) Peerbhoy.

120 Yards Hurdles (Open)—(1) Shroff, (2) Bince, (3) Simon.

75 Yards (Girls under 12)—(1) Simons, (2) I. Wainscott, (3) D. Veevers.

One Mile (under 15).—(1) Wheeler, (2) Higgins, (3) O. Brown.

880 Yards (Open)—(1) Seton Smith, (2) Cornwell, (3) Javeri.

House Team Race (Girls)—(1) Green, (2) Yellow, (3) Blue.

Mile (Open).—(1) Cornwell, (2) Solomon, (3) Javeri.

Old Boys' Race (Handicap)—(1) Soares, (2) Carey, (3) Lynn.

House Relay (Boys)—(1) Wilson, (2) Palmer (3) Savage.

Tug-of-War (Inter House)—Barham House.

Putting the Shot (Open)—(1) Simon, (2) Ghattan, (3) Seton Smith.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—(1) Shroff, (2) Seton Smith, (3) Abraham.

Cross Country (Junior)—(1) Wheeler, (2) Brown, (3) White.

Cross Country (Senior).—(1) Cornwell, (2) Solomon, (3) Ardeshir.

Winning House.—Savage.

Champion House.—Barham House.

Senior Individual Champion—Seton Smith.

Junior Championship Cup.—Romer.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Following are the results of matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division: Manchester city two, Sheffield United one.

Second Division: Wednesday one, Manchester United one.

Third Division: (Northern Section). Accrington six, Durham nil.

In the Ruby Union to-day Devonport Services beat Coventary by seven points to three. —Reuter.

ASSOCIATION CUP MATCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Following is draw for the fourth round of the Association Cup to be played on March 7th:—

Southampton versus Liverpool.

Cardiff versus Hull or Leicester.

Sheffield United versus West Bromwich or Aston Villa.

Spurs or Blackburn versus West Ham or Blackpool.—Reuter.

BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

At the National Sporting Club, to-night, in the twenty-round contest for Bantam-weight Championship of Great Britain and six-hundred Sterling, Johnny Brown, holder, beat Harry Corbett of Hacknew. A towel was thrown in in the sixteenth round.—Reuter.

G. I. P. RLY. PUBLICITY.

THE WRONG WAY.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee sends us from Nasik the title page of the February Time-table of the G.I.P. Railway and writes:—

"You will note that it gives the picture of an Indian Dancing Girl with all the usual connotations and denotations.

The G.I.P.R. Publicity Bureau (I quote from page XV of their Time-Table) claims to *"lead the field in Railway Publicity."* As a "leader" it should have set a better example than illustrating its guide by a better picture, or is it suffering from Mumtaz fever?

I hope this will catch the eye of Messrs. Jaykar and Sethna, the members of the Advisory Board, the G.I.P. Railway and that they will raise their voice against prostituting the time-table by such an obscene advertisement."

(Continued from column 6).

in this report have been carried out, and the existing units have shown themselves capable of attaining the prescribed standard of efficiency. In particular the creation of cavalry and artillery units should be postponed, but only for a few years. On the other hand, a certain number of urban units should be raised at once, and there is also no need to postpone the formation of certain technical engineering, mechanical transport medical and veterinary units.

The Indian Territorial Force should at no time be allowed to expand beyond the limits of a second line force of he strength required on military grounds.

No expansion of the Auxiliary Force is necessary at present.

The existing system of Indian Territorial Force Advisory Committees should be expanded and these Committees should be given a wide responsibility for recruiting for the force.

CREATION OF NEW UNITS.

The impulse for the creation of new units should proceed from the natural leaders of the people and the Advisory Committees, and before raising any new unit the concurrence of the Local Government should invariably be obtaind.

All members of a University or College, who are British subjects shoud be eligible to join the local contingent of the University Training Corps without distinction of race.

The Committee consider that, if their proposals are accepted regarding liability for service, system of training, general treatment and form of commission there will exist between the Auxiliary Force and Indian Territorial Force no distinction based solely upon race to which any reasonable exception can be taken.

COL. GIDNEY'S NOTE.

Colonel Gidney in his note already referred to recommends that:

(1) Enlistment in the Auxiliary Force should not be made a condition of employment under the Railway Administrations in India, and that Government should bring pressure to bear upon the Railway administrations to give effect to this recommendation."

(2) Every person who is adjudged eligible to join the Auxiliary Force under the condition proposed by the Act should be made eligible for the privileges enjoyed by European British subjects in the matter of trial by jury under the Criminal Procedure code.—(A. P.)

MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIANS

RACIAL BAR AGAIN

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The report has just been published of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee constituted by the Government of India in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on February 5th 1924, as a result of a debate on Mr. Venkatapath Raju's resolution, to investigate and report what steps should be taken to improve and expand the Indian Territorial Force, so as to constitute it an efficient second line of reserve to the regular army, and also to remove all racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-Regular Military Forces in India, including the Auxiliary Force. The report is signed by Lt.-Gen. Sir John Shea, Adjutant General in India (Chairman), and Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Dr. L. K. Hyder, Capt. Ajab Khan, Mr. E. Calvert, Lt.-Col Gidney, Capt. Suraj Singh, Mr. E. Burdon and Lieut.-Col. G. E. Llewhellin. Col. Gidney has signed the report subject to two notes, the one referring to what he calls the exemption of the members of the Domiciled community employed in railways and the other referring to the eligibility of the community for the community for the privileges enjoyed by the European British subjects in the matter of trial by jury.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is a summary of the main recommendations of the Committee:—

The University Training Corps and Indian Territorial Force should be regarded as existing primarily for the purpose of spreading military training and the inspiration to military service among the manhood of India in order to lay the foundations upon which a national army can be built up. Such a national army can only be created by gradual stages and by a steady process of education extending over many years. This education should commence wherever possibly in schools; it should be continued in the Universities and the Colleges by means of the University Training Corps and should be concluded in the units of the Indian Territorial Force. The growth of a national military spirit should not be forced by the application of any measure of compulsion.

The University Training Corps should be given no liability for actual military service. The Indian Territorial Force, which is intended also as a second line of reserve to the regular Indian Army, should have a liability for general military service both within and without the borders of India, including service in aid of the civil power. Its units should be organised in every respect on the same lines as the units of the regular Indian Army.

The Auxiliary Force should be regarded as a second line to the Regular British troops in India, and its units should be organised on the same lines as the regular British units. It should be given liabilities for service identical with those of the Indian Territorial Force.

LIABILITY OF SERVICE BEYOND INDIA.

The liability for service beyond the limits of India in the case of both Forces, should be enforceable only in emergency and under a special order of the Governor-General-in-Council.

In order to give an opportunity to the educated classes to fit themselves to defend their country, urban units with a special composition should be created in the Indian Territorial Force, in which the system of training should be the same as that in vogue in the Auxiliary Force. These units should have the same liability for service as other units of the Indian Territorial Force.

The provincial units of the Indian Territorial Force, drawn mainly from the agricultural classes, should continue to exist, but if they are to reach any degree of efficiency at all, their periods of training must be extended.

The condition of service in the University Training Corps and Indian Territorial Force should be improved.

Officers and men of the urban units of the Indian Territorial Force and Auxiliary Force should receive pay only for days actually spent in camp, but a sufficient scale of allowances should be introduced to prevent the individual member losing pecuniarily through attendance at periodical parades. Certain additional remuneration is necessary for members of the provincial battalions of the Territorial Force.

The greatest care should be exercised in the selection of officers for the Indian Territorial Force, and every encouragement and facility should be given to them to become proficient in their military duties.

As the units of the Indian Territorial Force are to be organised on exactly the same lines as regular Indian Army units, Platoon Commanders should receive commissions granted by His Excellency the Viceroy in the ranks of Jemadar, Subedar, etc.; they should not receive Honorary King's Commissions in addition. Officers of the higher grades in the Indian Territorial Force should hold commissions as 2nd Lieutenant, Lieutenant, Captain, etc., in the Indian Territorial Force. These Commissions should be granted by His Excellency the Governor-General in the name of His Majesty the King. Officers of the Auxiliary Force, as constituted under the Act of 1920 should hold commissions in the Auxiliary Force, similar to those recommended for officers of the higher grades in the Indian Territorial Force.

The University Training Corps should not be subject to any arbitrary limitations, but should be allowed to expand up to their natural limits.

Apart from the University Training Corps no general expansion of the Indian Territorial Force, should be undertaken, until the reforms of the system advocated

(Continued in column 5).

BOMBAY'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

FIFTY YEARS' STRUGGLE.

GOVERNOR ON MANCHESTER'S ATTITUDE.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

What His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson described as a historic event in the history of Indian mill industry was celebrated last night at the Taj Mahal Hotel when the Bombay Millowners' Association held their Jubilee Dinner. "I do not wish to eulogise, but I think I am justified in saying," Mr. S. D. Saklatwala said in proposing the toast of "Our Guest", "that this room to-night holds more distinguished representatives of Indian public life than it has ever held before, or is ever likely to hold again." His Excellency the Governor proposing the toast of the Bombay Millowners' Association congratulated the Association on behalf of the guests on the record of its achievements during fifty years and thanked them for their hospitality in giving him the best dinner he had had in Bombay. Referring to the Excise Duty, Hs Excellency said that, as far as, he was personally informed, Manchester had no desire to influence the fiscal policy of India. His Excellency also urged the need of labour legislation, and the improvement of condition of work in the factories in the interests of the industry. Mr. N. N. Wadia replied to the toast.

TOAST OF OUR "GUEST."

In proposing the toast of "Our Guests" Mr. S. D. Saklatvala said:—

Your Excellency and gentlemen,—I rise with a certain amount of pardonable pride to give you the toast of "Our Guests coupled with the name of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay." The presence of Sir Leslie Wilson, His Majesty the King Emperor's representative in Bombay, as the chief guest of our Association to-night, to my mind confers upon the Association an honour which it will remember and appreciate until, and perhaps even after the Association celebrates its centenary. But conspicuous as is the honour done to the Association by the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in his official capacity, it is an honour equally great to have with us, that gallant soldier and gentleman Sir Leslie Orme Wilson. Gentlemen, we have with us to-night many distinguished friends, but not one amongst them is more welcome than Sir Leslie Wilson, whose courtesy, tact and last but by no means least, his friendly smile have endeared him to the people of this Presidency. Gentlemen, I do not wish to eulogise, but I think I am justified in saying that this room to-night holds more distinguished representatives of Indian public life than it has ever held before or is ever likely to hold again, and in your official capacities I welcome you on behalf of the Association; as individuals I welcome you and thank you for your presence on behalf of myself and the members of my Committee.

Perhaps on an occasion such as this you will pardon me if I digress for a few moments and briefly trace the early history of our Association, and the very useful work done during its 50 years' career. It would have been very fortunate if Sir Dinshaw Wacha who has been on the Millowners' Committee for the past 37 years were here to give us his own impressions. However he finds it impossible to leave Delhi. Sir Dinshaw is the one man who could have told us how inferior or otherwise the present generation of Millowners is compared to the past, for he knows both intimately. Fortunately for the present Committee a great scientist has come to our rescue and if you accept his authority we the present members cannot in any way be inferior to our predecessors. Sir Jagadish Bose—that scientist of European fame—in reply to an address given to him recently remarked: In the West it is the ancestors that ennobled the descendants. In the East it is the descendents that ennoble the ancestors.

Our Association was formed in February 1875 or about 23 years after the establishment by that enterprising Parsi Merchant Mr. Daver of the first mill in our City. Although Bombay holds the premier place as regards textile industry, Calcutta had the honour of having the first cotton mill in India which was established about 1858. But as you know, Gentlemen, Bombay has more than made up for the deficiency and to-day in a single mill in Bombay—I am referring to my friend Mr. Wadia's Mill—there are more looms than are to be found in the entire Presidency of Bengal. When the Association was established there were 48 cotton mills in India with roughly a million spindles and 10,000 looms, Bombay claiming the lion's share. Gentlemen it will interest you to know that the immediate cause which led to the formation of the Association was the very first attempt Manchester made in 1874 to repeal the duty then levied on Manchester yarn and it is a strange coincidence that the first important question the Association had to tackle was in connection with the fiscal policy of the Government of India in respect of the cotton industry which is in the forefront of the Association's activities at the present day. Manchester was alarmed at the very beginning of the expansion of cotton mills in India. Lord Northbrook was then the Viceroy, and in his budget speech he declared that the duty then levied was for revenue purposes and he declined to be a party to the abandonment of the revenue. This affair created a great stir amongst the few millowners of the day and they seriously thought of starting an Association to protect their interests. The chief inspirer was John Gordon who was then Secretary to the Chamber. There were 23 members and the Committee consisted of 10 persons, 3 of whom were Europeans. From the very beginning to the present day Europeans and Indians have heartily co-operated and in this fact, to my mind lies the great strength of the Association. H. Maxwell was the first President. He belonged to Messrs. Nicol and Co., who were pioneers of cotton pressing factories in India. He was followed four years later by J. A. Forbes, of the old Banking House of Forbes and Co. He was the person who had taken active part in the first important agitation for Municipal reform. His firm had also ginning and pressing factories which were considered of great importance at that time. During these years the main questions dealt with were the subjects of tariff legislation, and the threatened factory legislation. Several representations were made to the Viceroy, Members of Parliament and others, and a perusal of these will show that from the very beginning the Association brought to bear on important questions very deep and thoughtful study. The big expansion of cotton mills in Bombay began with 1880 and ended with 1893 which period coincided with the term of office, as Chairman, of that great pioneer of textile industry, Sir Dinshaw Petit who was destined to play so important a part in the history of our Association. He was indeed one of the founders of the Association and he was ably seconded in his efforts by the late Mr. N. N. Wadia. The suburb of Parel, a rural place where Governors and high officers of State resided came to be invaded by the new mills one after the other. That was an epoch making period for the Bombay Cotton Mill Industry. Yet another great Bombay millowner turned his attention to a more favourable spot for the erection of a cotton mill, and the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata whose fame as a Millowner; has almost been overshadowed by his other greater achievements in the realm of industry, erected a cotton mill in Nagpur, which commenced working in 1887. Mr. Tata was soon followed by Mr. Morarji Goculdas at Sholapur. These examples led to the establishment of the industry outside Bombay. During these years a great deal of activity prevailed in England to foist on India a Factory Act. The first Factory Act was passed in 1881. In this agitation the leading part on behalf of the Millowners was taken by Sir Frank Forbes Adam; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia and Dr. Bahadurji who showed that the picture drawn in England of the Indian Factory workers was more imaginary than real. After a great deal of controversy since the appointment of a Commission in 1884, the amended Factory Act of 1891 was passed. An important event was the formation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute towards which the Association donated in 1887 a sum of Rs. 2,000 and the Government of Bombay accorded to the Association the right of appointing one representative on the Board of the Institute, the first such representative being Sir Dinshaw Petit. From this year grew the practice of making donations to other institutions also, and upto now we have donated a sum of 1½ lakhs in all, and a special donation of over a lakh to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in 1923.

In 1891 the Committee also tackled the question of standardised wages but without result. Then came the historic event of the closure of the Mint in 1893. The Mills passed through a severe monetary crisis at the heel of the closure of the Mint, and again bad years were in store for them during 1896 when plague broke out, and 1897 a year of famine. That was the time when the mills underwent the sorest trial. Fortunately for the Association we had at the head of affairs a man of the calibre of Sir George Cotton during those days of trial. In 1894 an able address of welcome was presented to Lord Elgin on arrival dealing with the closure of the Mints. Two of the signatories to the memorial Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Sir Dinshaw Wacha are still happily amongst us. In 1896 the Excise Duty on cloth was imposed, but as the whole history in this connection is familiar to you—or ought to be—I shall not weary you with details. It did at least one good—it provided successive chairmen with a theme for their annual speech. The second severe famine intervened in 1900. It was not until 1903 that the mills could recover from the prejudicial effects of the combined physical calamity. Between 1880 and 1903 exports of yarn to China rose year by year and also to Japan. But the latter began erecting its own mills from 1900 so that exports gradually fell and Japan to-day stands as our keenest competitor, not only in our foreign markets but even in our own country. Good years, however, began with 1907.

In spite of all these disturbing events which affected the margin of profits, cotton mills have been able to hold their own. Then came the great war that enabled the mills that were not in a sound financial condition to wipe off their capital debts and earn large profits. But the cyclone depression again seems to have got hold of our industry. In more recent years the Association had to deal with problems connected with strikes, lockouts, inquiry committee, trade unions and labour legislation which shows that we are not only keeping abreast of the times but also that India is fast picking up though somewhat indifferently, the good as well as the evil points of Western industrialism. The last year of its 50 years' existence was a very eventful one in the history of the Association when a good deal of constructive work was performed. During this year the Association agreed to separate from the Chamber and established its own organisation, and I take this opportunity to again thank the Chamber for most valuable help rendered for well nigh half a century. A considerable amount of propaganda work was done in connection with the Excise Duty—the result remains to be seen. During this year the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association Limited also came into existence. The rules of the Association have been revised and brought up-to-date, and our activities in the future are likely to be even greater than in the past. This briefly, Gentlemen, is the outline of our history. Our Association has now established itself as one of the most important bodies in India and this importance has been recognised by Government both local and imperial, and we have been granted representation on all public bodies from early times. This importance can also be gauged from the fact that it can claim amongst its past Chairmen such public spirited citizens as Sir Fazulbhoy, Sir Sassoon David, the present Sir Dinshaw Petit, the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Munmohandas Ramji amongst others. To Sir Dinshaw Petit—the first Baronet, Sir George Cotton, the late Mr. N. N. Wadia—father of our two Wadias—and John Marshall the indefatigable Secretary of the Association for fifteen years—we owe a deep debt of gratitude. It is owing to these gentlemen that the foundations were well and truly laid. The Association has grown with the growth of years and strengthened with its strength and now stands as firm as the oak. If the Excise Duty is removed our jubilee year will be a remarkable year indeed. But I am afraid I have dwelt too long on the subject and I shall now ask you to drink the toast of "Our Guests."

GOVERNOR PROPOSES TOAST OF ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency the Governor proposing the toast of the Bombay Millowners Association said:—

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Millowners' Association,—It is a great privilege to myself, as I feel sure it is to all the other guests present for whom I have the pleasure to respond to this Toast, so admirably proposed by you, Mr. Chairman, and so heartily welcomed by all, to be present at this, which is as historic occasion in the history of the Bombay Millowners' Association. There is only one occasion is our lives, or in the life of an Institution or an Association, when we can celebrate a Jubilee. We welcome this occasion more heartily in connection with an Institution than perhaps we do when the wheels of time remind us, as they remind me, that the Jubilee of our lives is unpleasantly close, for the only personal Jubilee one can look forward to, after that, is the 50 anniversary of one's wedding day—which must be, however pleasant, a painful reminder of old age, and an expensive occasion for one's friends.

Your Association seed have no such qualms—and I sincerely congratulate you on this important epoch in its life and express the sincere wish that my successor in 50 years to come, if such people as Governors exist then, will be able to congratulate you, as I do now, on a record of work well done, and achievements well accomplished.

This is the second occasion in the course of a single day on which I have been called upon to make some remarks on the subject of cotton. I alluded this morning to the difference of opinion which exists in this country as to the way in which cotton ought to be turned into cloth. I take it that there are three principal schools of thought on this important matter. Some people hold the view that all cotton should be spun and woven in India by hand; others think that advantage should be taken of the modern facilities which machinery provides for the production of cloth in India, which I fancy most of you favour; while there is a third class who prefer to send the raw material several thousand miles across the sea and bring it back in the form of piece-goods to distribute amongst the population of this country. I think there is a good deal to be said for each of the three methods, and if I were to look at this problem, as I believe most of my fellow-guests do, as a consumer, and not as a producer or a manufacturer, I should feel that there is room for all three methods of supplying cotton cloth to the people of India. Your guests, who are consumers, are naturally only in favour of getting the best value they can for their money, and must welcome, therefore, all forms of healthy competition which tend to provide cheaper or better cotton goods.

LANCASHIRE VS. BOMBAY.

It know it is very generally believed that the interests of Lancashire and of the millowners of Bombay and of other parts of India are antagonistic, but of late years there has been, I think, a considerably improved feeling, not only in India, but also in England, on this question. Evidences of better feeling, better understanding, and more sympathetic insight in regard to Indian affairs can be found to-day in Manchester than ever existed there before. Just before leaving England I visited, not for the first time, Manchester, and was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce at one of their well-known luncheons. I was asked there as the Governor Elect of Bombay, and I knew Manchester well enough to realise that anything I said to please Manchester fully would not be equally pleasing to Bombay. I was therefore, believe me, very cautious in my remarks. I found there, however, a comprehension of Indian politics, and an understanding of India's difficulties which will inevitably draw the two countries closer together as time goes on; and, from letters I have had since from my old Manchester friends, and from what I learnt from those from Manchester and Liverpool who have visited India. I am convinced that in Manchester there is no disposition whatever to claim to dictate the fiscal policy of India. The people of Manchester, naturally, do not wish to see new obstacles placed across their commercial path, nor old ones increased. As business men I think that you can easily understand this, and that you will feel with me that it is quite natural; but they also realise there how poor the consuming population of India is, and they appreciate the hardship which high prices inflict when they are related to an article of prime necessity such as cotton clothing is to the people of India. I believe that the surest way to bring raw cotton to a level with other commodities, and so make it possible for the latent demand which undoubtedly exists to be translated into definite orders for cloth, is to give every possible support to the improvement of the staple of Indian Cotton, and I think I am safe in saying that we all appreciate the work which the Central Cotton Committee is doing in this direction. By adopting this course we shall not only provide the mills of India with more suitable cotton, but also the world market. The costs of the products of Indian mills will never be appreciably lowered till world costs are lowered. It is the world price of cotton which controls the Bombay price, and the cotton trade of the whole world is cursed to-day by the high prices of the raw material. The interest of Bombay and Lancashire are indentical in this great problem. Results which will benefit the one must inevitably benefit the other. I am satisfied that, when the price of cotton manufactures is once again brought within reach of the purchasing power of the people of India, there will be trade enough to meet the requirements of all who are dependent on the Indian market to keep their machinery running and their workpeople employed.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

On the question of Factory Legislation I do not think it is necessary to remind you that Acts regulating the conditions of labour in factories have been passed in all civilized countries, and the necessity for some sort of legislation is no less definite in India than it is elsewhere. It gives confidence to to the workers to know that the conditions in which they have to live and work are established by law, and it gives confidence to the public also a regards the relations between the employers and the employed. You who are my hosts to-night, and are employers of labour on a large scale, realise to the full that the health and comfort of your operatives are factors which make for more efficient work, and consequently for larger profits. There are, however, other less well informed employers who may look immediate returns at the expense of their operatives, and over those who are inclined to adopt such a short-sighted policy a good Factory Act and efficient factory inspection exercise a steadying influence, and must, I think, in the end be as beneficial to the interests of the employers as they are to those of the workmen.

The Government of Bombay has given very careful attention to the numerous Bills which have been recently introduced in the Central Legislature in connection with industrial matters, and in making our recommendations on these Bills we have been guided by one consideration only, namely the best way to secure the safety and prosperity of Indian industries. The conditions here are coming more and more under the scrutiny of international observers, and the interest in India which is now being taken at such centres as Geneva and Amsterdam is likely to increase rather than to diminish. We have before us many principles of legislation which have been accepted in the West, and a great part of our problem is to find out how far these principles can, or cannot, be applied to the East. In considering questions like these I am sure that I and my Government may rely on receiving, as they have done in the past, your valued advice and your hearty co-operation, and you may rest assured that we will not recommend any new principles unless we are convinced that they will be beneficial to Indian industry.

I am glad to learn that the relations of the Bombay Labour Office with your Secretary and your Association are now of a cordial character, and I should like to say that that Office has found your assistance readily forthcoming, and also of this very highest value. The Labour Office is now in a position to deal with the tabulation of figures on matters of industrial and general interest, and if employers have any such question into which they wish to enquire, it is only necessary for them to collect the observations and to hand them over to the Labour Office, which will tabulate the results, and make such use of them as those who have supplied the information desire. The object of our Labour Office is that it should be of the greatest practical use to the industries of the Bombay Presidency, and the Director will welcome any enquiries which any of you may wish to make on these matters, and will be glad to tabulate for you any figures which you may supply to him, or to advise you in regard to the direction in which useful enquiries might be made.

Q. V. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

You have alluded Sir, to the Queen Victoria Technical Institute, towards the support and building of which your Association has acted with so much generosity. It is only a few days ago that I was at the Institute, and I was immensely struck with the training given there, a great deal of which fits the young man to take posts of importance and responsibility in your mills. You must know as well as I know that there are now, and have been in the past, students there who not only get a real grasp of the technicalities of work in the mills, but who show considerable originality. I believe that if the Association continues, as it has done in the past, to give every encouragement, and to increase its encouragement by larger financial assistance to this Institution, not only will the millowners of Bombay benefit, but opportunity will be given for the development of ideas and proposals, many of which will be found of great benefit to the future of the mills in this City and Presidency.

I am tempted, when mentioning the Queen Victoria Technical Institute, to enlarge on another question, but, if I did, I should keep you here for a long time. Every country can only reckon its prosperity in terms of business. Commerce to-day is all important. We can, and do, train a certain number of young men in a certain—and all too small—number of technical institutes, and to those institutes every possible encouragement should and must be given. But when we come to training for what our American cousins allude to as "big business". India lags far behind any other civilized country—and we in Bombay will continue to lag behind until an up-to-date technological institute is established here to enable the commercial and industrial genius of the Presidency to play the part it can, and I know will, in the economic development of this great country. All of us have hopes and ideals. Unfortunately in these days we cannot translate our hopes and our ideals into actual facts mainly because we come up against the rock of financial stringency; but, even if, in the comparatively short time during which a Governor is here, I do not see the foundation stone laid of a great Technological Institute, I shall do all that lies in my power to impress on the citizens of this Presidency and this City the urgent importance to Bombay and to India of such an institution. I do not, of course, know what the recommendations of the University Reform Committee will be, but if they recommend, and you, gentlemen, the representatives of the greatest industry in India support, I am by no means without hope that, for once, ideals and hopes may materialise into accomplished fact.

IMPROVING CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN MILLS.

I cannot miss this opportunity of mentioning one other point, and that is to emphasise the importance of improving in every way the conditions of labour in the Bombay mills. As I have said already, I consider that this policy promotes efficiency and is a paying proposition; but I wish further to enlist your sympathy in the movements which have already been started in Bombay for the welfare of the mill hands, and in this connection I should like to refer particularly to the splendid work done in the creches, which are now supported so generously by more than one millowner. I gratefully acknowledge that this and other movements owe very must to your co-operation, and I trust that they will continue to receive your cordial assistance and support.

Gentlemen, I am really ashamed of the length of my speech. I have not consulted my fellow guests and I have spoken for myself alone, but I know—even if they may disagree with any of my remarks of opinions—they are fully agreed with me that they cannot find words in which to thank you for your great hospitality, and for your invitation to us to be present on what I have already described as an historic occasion in the great millowning industry of Bombay.

REPLY TO TOAST.

Mr. N. N. Wadia in replying to the toast of the Association, said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Saklatvala and Gentlemen,—

It is very kind of Your Excellency to propose in such felicitous terms, and you gentlemen to receive the Toast of our Association, and on behalf of the Committee and Members of this Association, I thank you heartily.

I wish my friend, Sir Dinshaw Wachu, as requested by the Committee, had been here to respond to this toast instead of myself. His long connection with this Association, his service on the Committee for 37 years, and his vast knowledge of men and affairs during the major portion of this existence of this Association, entitled him to respond to this toast. No other man exists who has such an intimate knowledge of the past history of this Association and of Bombay itself as he, and he could have given you in more graphic terms and I, the history, vicissitudes and the progress of his Association during the last half century. Lord Willingdon, one of Your Excellency's predecessors, when present at the General Meeting of this Association said about him "Long years of strenuous service for his country have endeared him to, and acquired for him the complete confidence of his fellow-citizens and I wish him all success in his responsible duties as the in-coming Chairman." But he is at present in Delhi as a Member of the Council of State, and his doctors would not allow him to travel specially to Bombay to be present with us to-night to perform the duty of responding to this toast.

To-night, I feel the proverbial "Prodigal son." Most of you are aware that in 1919 owing to some questions with reference to the hours of labour in the Mills, my firm, the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., resigned from the Association, but last year during the strike and the troubles connected therewith, it became apparent to both the Committee of the Association and to my firm and myself that time had arrived when it was necessary to have strength by combined action, and that no mill in Bombay could afford to remain outside the Association. Therefore at the invitation of the Association, my firm agreed to rejoin the Association. We were duly elected as Members in June 1924, and the Committee asked me on behalf of my firm to join their Committee at once. But the Committee and the Members of the Association so to say "killed the fatter calf" by electing me Chairman of the Association for the present year, and I feel highly honoured at the confidence they have shown by asking me to take the Chair despite the fact that I had already once been the Chairman, though as far back as 1911.

I wish I had more time to speak about the famous men of the past generation who took the foremost part in establishing this Association. As the Chairman has just remarked, the Association really came to be established owing to the first attempt Manchester made in 1874 to repeal the duty then levied on Manchester yarn. Lord Northbrook was the Viceroy at the time, and he took a vigorous stand against the abandonment of the duty then levied. The Chief inspirer for the formation of this Association was Mr. John Gordon, then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Maxwell of Nicol and Co., who used to own the Moffusil Press and Gins. He was a capable financier and was the first President of our Association. I wish I had the time to speak to you about Mr. J. A. Forbes whose Statute is in the Town Hall and who took a prominent part in the important agitation for Municipal reform; as Chairman of this Association he spoke in very serious terms against the Indian Factory Act then proposed to be instituted in India at the dictation of Lancashire. I would like also, if I had the time, to refer to other prominent men like Mr. Morarji Goculdas, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the first Baronet who took leading part in the early years of this Association and whose beneficent charities won for him a unique position in the City, and to Mr. Muncherji Nowrosjee Banajee, a prominent member of the Committee, who at the Annual General Meeting in 1879 remarked:

"It is an undoubted fact that this Association has been the channel of doing immense good to the chief cotton industry of the place. It will not be denied that but for the opportune interference from time to time on all matters affecting us, our Mills would have been subject to a number of vexacious and useless restrictions."

It is perhaps not generally recognised nowadays that the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in the City owes its inception to a resolution passed by the Committee of this Association in March 1882. A Sub-Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. D. M. Patit (afterwards Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.) Mr. James Greaves, my father Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Cursondas Vallabdas and Mr. K. R. Cama to develop that idea, and it was the magnificent donation of the first Sir Dinshaw Petit and the combined labour and organising power of Sir Frank Forbes Adams and my late father that brought about the inception of this Institution which has done much successful work for the last 40 years, and which was inaugurated to mark the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign. It must not be forgotten that our Association only last year helped materially with funds when the Institute was moved to their magnificentt new premises at Matunga.

I would like to have spoken also, if I had the time, about the great stand taken by Sir Frank Forbes Adams, my late father, and Dr. Bahadurji against the ill founded representations about the condition of factory labour in India and the campaign against it carried on by Mr. Holt-Hallett at the International Congress of Hygiene of 1891.

I should further have liked, if I had the time, to describe to you the growing influence of this Association which resulted in its official recognition by Government and led to representation being given to the Association on the Bombay Improvement Trust, Bombay Port Trust, the Legislative Council of Bombay, the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Thus we have secured direct representation on all important public bodies. I would also like to have mentioned the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Commission whose formation was due to the influence of this Association, and to the Sydenham College of Commerce which has been greatly helped by our Association, and where our Association is represented on the Board of Management.

If I had the time, I would like to have placed before you a few facts in my own knowledge of the results of the Indian Cotton Committee which went round the whole of India in 1917-18, and whose report led to the formation both of the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

I should have taken pleasure in speaking to you at length on the services rendered to this Association by one of its most brilliant Secretaries Mr. John Marshall in the years 1884-98. He wrote many able reports, and his representation regarding the import and counter-vailing Excise duties in 1896 was a masterpiece that is gratefully remembered by the Members of this Association. He was a true friend and guide of this Association.

If I had the time, I could have also spoken about other predecessors in my office, such as Mr. John Greaves, Sir George Cotton, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy and also Mr. J. N. Tata, whose work in connection with this Association were most valuable and important also of the leading Banks of Bombay who fostered and helped on our industry and specially Sir James Begbie, Sir R. Aitkin, and Mr. Chalmers. But in an after-dinner speech of this nature, I know you won't like me to go into the past history, but, Gentlemen, their work remains, and it is to these great men of the past that we owe the progress of our industry and this Association, and their spirit remains with us.

It is with some difference that I shall assume the office of Chairman to-morrow, because the year ahead of us is going to be a difficult one for our industry. But I take comfort in the thought that our Association is the only large association in Bombay which the controllers of industry of whatever race or nationality have combined to work together, and where any office including that of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman or Member of the Committee is open to men of all castes and creeds. I wish I could see other large trading Chambers working together on the same lines without any distinction whatever, and if I can do something in my period of office to bring about a closer collaboration between the hetrogeneous elements of our business community, I shall be highly pleased. In taking over my onerous duties, I take heart from the fact that I shall have the full support of the members of the Committee of this Association during the coming year.

It is going to be a year of difficulties. Our industry at present is faced with keen competition from outside. I had occasion to speak this morning in detail about the Japanese competition which we have to face. It is a wonder and surprise to us how that country, importing its raw cotton from India, taking it to Japan or China, manufacturing it into yarn and cloth and shipping it back to Bombay, and paying a duty of 5 per cent. on yarn or 11 per cent. on cloth can afford to undersell us almost at the doors of our Mills to such an extent that the price they are quoting in Bombay, we could not manufacture yarn or cloth at a profit and if that is the position in Bombay, you can imagine how much more severe the competition is in markets like Calcutta, Madras and other ports where the Japanese can import direct at the same rate of freight from Japan as they can to Bombay while we have to pay, in addition to the Bombay price, heavy rail freight from Bombay to these markets. During

(Continued on next page).

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BOMBAY'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

the last 10 years, owing to the high cost of living in Bombay, the doubling of the wages of the workers employed in our Bombay Mills, the shorter hours of work and other legislative restrictions, our costs of manufacturing have more than doubled. We are very willing to do everything that is possible to ameliorate the condition of our workmen and to meet the wishes of the provincial and Imperial Governments in any legislation they might bring forward with that object, but at the same time we ask for fair treatment. If we carry out the obliations which the Governmentt demand from us, we should not be exposed to unfair competition from countries which work not for 10 hours as we do, but 22 hours a day in two shifts, which employ even women labour at night, and which do not pay wages at all commensurate with those paid in Bombay and up-country Mills.

I understand more legislation is under consideration, notably Mr. Joshi's Maternity Benefit Bill, Mr. Chamanlal's Weekly Wage Bill, etc. To quote my friend, Mr. Phiroze Sethna:

"We have strenuous times before us in the matter of keen and relentless competition from other well-advanced industrial countries and if our industries are under such condititons to be loaded with the burden of laws and regulations for which this country is not yet ready, it will only mean that India will be left behind in industrial development and will continue to remain as she has been in the past, a ready field for exploitation by industrially powerful nations."

These words are weighty, and I commend to your consideration.

I also referred in my speech this morning at some length to the excessive taxation imposed on us by the Imperial and Local Governments, and the Municipality, which has added considerably to our costs of production. I need not repeat the facts here. We have gone beyond the limit of our taxable capacity, and if our industry is to survive, we must ask all the bodies concerned to cry a halt as regards taxation. We do not refer to taxes on our profits. If we make profits, we will gladly pay our share, and when we cannot as in the case of last year, it falls heavily on us. That is why I say that the taxation has gone beyond limit, and why something must be done in view of the severe competition we are having from other countries, if we are to survive.

It is a curious phenomenon that while Government in Great Britain has realised the necessity of reducing taxes, no step has yet been taken by our Government with the same intent. The Company super-tax which has been taken off in England is still with us. The Excise Duty, as our Chairman has said, although condemned both by the Government and the public is still retained, for revenue purposes, as it is said. It behoves our Government seriously to consider whether under the present circumstances, the continuance of some of the taxes which were imposed in war time can be justified in the interests of the industries of the country.

Mesopotamia is now levying duty on our piece-goods on an enhanced scale. I under that in Zanzibar, where we have been doing a big trade, import traders are agitating for the abolition of the Rupee currency and substituting in its place 2s. Florin currency. If this comes about, then we shall lose this foreign market also. I am sorry, gentlemen, if I am worrying you with these details, but you will understand the difficulties which we are experiencing, and will have to face during the coming year.

Our Mill Industry, during the last 50 years of its existence, as our Chairman has said, has passed through many vicissitudes, but still it has progressed, and I hope it will continue to progress. I am an optimist always, and still maintain that given reasonable conditions, it will progress without any help from Government, if we are only given fair treatment. This we ask and nothing more.

Our Chairman has just described to you Sir, the rise and progress of our industry in the City and Island of Bombay during the last 50 years. To give a few figures

	No. of Mills	Spindles
1865	10	2,49,984
1875	27	7,52,634
1900	82	25,36,891
1924	82	34,27,621
	Looms.	Hands employed
1865	3,378	6,557
1875	7,781	13,551
1900	22,315	72,914
1924	71,133	1,48,414

Nearly half the total number of spindles and looms in India are in island of Bombay. I wonder if our fathers when they estabiished this Association 50 years ago, ever imagined that the industry which they commenced and the Association which they then formed to look after the industry, would have progressed to the extent they have done owing to the enterprise and ability of the Members of this Association. Bombay owes its great rise, progress and development to the Mill industry alone. Half the population in Bombay even now exist by reasons of the Cotton Mill and other allied Industries. Even the Bombay Municipality owes its inception to a former Member of the Association. If it had not been for our industry, Bombay would have been a third rate city and not the "Urbs Prima in Indis." It was due to the resolution passed on the proposal of Mr. J. A. Forbes in 1871 that Municipal reform was brought about. His carriage was then dragged after being unhorsed to his office opposite the new building of the Imperial Bank near the Town Hall where he had a magnificent ovation. But I must confess that the Municipal Corporation thus formed has risen to the occasion from time to time and has advanced as the City has grown and its needs increased, under the guidance of a series of able men like Mr. Blaney, Sir Phirozesha Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and Commissioners like Messrs. Arthur Crawfordd, Sheppard, Cadell, Monie and Clayton. Therefore it behoves the present Corporation not to attempt to kill our industry but rather to co-opearte with us.

I can, in my imagination, picture Bombay 50 years hence having absorbed the whole of Salsette in its boundary, the present Corporation being the County Council with suburban Municipalities working under it, and our industry taking its leading part with double the number of Mills and double the number of spindles and looms at present existing in Bombay.

Our fathers 50 years ago, laid the foundation of our industry on solid rock, and I hope that my successor in office who assumes the Chairmanship of this Association for the 101st year of its existence as I am doing to-morrow in its 51st year, will be able to say that we of this generation, consolidated the foundation, and commenced to erect a building on this solid foundation which our fathers had already laid, and that they in the second 50 years of the existence of the Association have completed a building worthy of this City and this great industry we represent.

I hope that times will change, that the competition which we fear will somehow be overcome and that during my term of office our Mill Industry will begin to see again better and prosperous times and if in my humble way, I could do anything towards securing that end, my purpose in assuming office will be amply achieved.

Your Excellency and Gentlemen, I thank you again for the cordial manner in which you have received this Toast, and Your Excellency specially for being present here and wishing success to our Association.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE MEETING.

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION OF WORK

The tenth meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held at the Bombay Secretariat on Monday, when His Excellency the Governor, and Col. Franch and Mr. Jackson of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation were present Dr. D'Clouston presided.

Dr. Clouston after welcoming the visitors and guests briefly reviewed the progress of the work done by the Committee.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The subject of cotton growing is one of the world-wide importance, for the people of all countries are vitally interested in it as consumers of the products of the cotton trade and industry. Here in Bombay, however, we are more intimately concerned with this question in all its, aspects, as producers, as manufacturers and as consumers. The largest item in our export trade in Bombay consists of cotton, and at the same time India's imports of cotton manufactures from other countries are also the largest item in the imports of the country. I know that there is in this country a certain amount of difference of opinion as to what we should do with our cotton after we have got it. Some people think that all the operations, including spinning and weaving, should be done by hand, while others prefer the more modern, and, I am told, more economical methods of producing similar results by machinery. Personally, although I have no doubt that machinery has brought articles of all kinds within the reach of many who would otherwise have been unable to obtain them, I must confess to a prejudice in favour of hand made goods as a general rule, although they are often more expensive, but I feel sure you will not expect me to discuss here what is in some quarters regarded as a controversial subject. I prefer to deal with that side of the cotton question about which we can all be agreed, and which is at the same time the side with which your Committee has been constituted to deal, for I think we are all agreed as to the necessity of growing both more cotton, and cotton of better quality in India. I therefore congratulates your Committee on the success which their endeavours have already achieved, and I have no doubt that they are proceeding on lines which will greatly benefit not only the cotton trade, but the people of this Presidency, and of India as a whole.

I much appreciate the reference in the address which has just been read to the fact that the Cotton Transport Act was first put into force in this Presidency, and I am very glad to learn that the working of the Act so far has been successful even beyond your expectations. The point which cannot be too greatly emphasised, so far as the growers are concerned, is that the operation of the Act has considerably raised the prices of the cotton from the areas affected by the Act. As you are all aware, there has been some little difficulty in regard to the fixing of the zones under the Act, but I trust that the arrangement which is at present in force will be satisfactory to all parties.

RESEARCH WORK.

I entirely agree that the attempts which you are making to improve the cotton grown in India must be based upon sound scientific work, and I can assure you that my Government is prepared to assist you by placing the resources of the Agricultural Department at your disposal, so far as this can be reasonably done. I was very much interested in what I saw and heard at the opening ceremony of the Technological Research Laboratory, and I have every confidence that the work which is being promoted there, and at the Central Research Institute at Indore, will in the long run prove to be of the greatest advantage to all cotton growers in India. Research work of this character is necessarily somewhat slow, and it takes time before the results become apparent to the general public, but, without solid scientific foundations of this kind, there is very grave risk that money may be wasted in pursuing wrong methods.

I am glad to learn that very considerable progress has already been made in the work which is being carried on by your Committee at Surat and at Dharwar. It is particularly appropriate that the investigation into the possibility of improving acclimated American cotton by hybridisation with long staple American varieties should be carried out at Dharwar, for I believe that the American cotton grown in that area represents the only existing example of long staple cotton directly descended from the attempts which were made to introduce American cotton into India as long ago as 1840.

Like other crops cotton is unfortunately subject to many diseases, and I trust that the other branch of your investigations into the various pests which cause so much damage to cotton crops in different areas will be equally successful.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

There is one part of this Presidency which has great possibilities for cotton growing, namely, the province of Sind, and, as I think you all know, it is hoped that when the Lloyd Barrage is in working order a very large area of cotton will be grown in that province. Government have appreciated the necessity of examining in advance the question of the future lines of agricultural development in Sind, and they propose to start a Research Station at once at Sakrand in the Rohri Canals area with full equipment for research in the various branches of agriculture. Besides a Director of the Station, a Botanist, a Soil Physicist and Chemist, and an Agricultural Engineer are to be appointed, and a fruit station will be establish to experiment on the posibilities of reasearih in that direction. The expenditure during the first year is estimated at about Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs, and Government are very grateful to your Committee for your generous offer to contribute Rs. 20,000 a year to the scheme. I have no doubt that any research which may be carried on there will be of considerable assistance to your workers in other places, and I hope that the closest co-operation will be established between our experts and reasearch workers and those who are engaged on your more epecialised work of cotton investigation. The subject is such wide on that I feel there must be plenty of room for enquiry by our own research workers into the special problems of Sind, alongside your more general enquiries which extend to all cotton growing tracts in India.

I thank you all for the very cordial welcome you have extended to me to-day. It has been a great pleasure to me to have had the opportunity of being with you. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has already proved it self of the greatest value to the great Indian cotton growing industry, it has laid good and sure foundations for much useful work in the future and I can assure you that I shall give your Commmittee all the assistance that lies in my power in the prosecution of their successful efforts for the improvement of cotton producing and cotton marketing in India.

HIGH COURT.

MATHS AT GRANT RD. AND MAHALUXMI.

DECREE IN FAVOUR OF LAWFUL MAHANT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

Harihardas Guru Prasad ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Hiranand Odhavdas and others ... Defendants.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff who was a minor for a declaration that the plaintiff was the lawful successor in office as Mahunt of a certain Maths known as the Nanak Durbar Mandir situate at Grant Road and Mahaluxmi in Bombay. The plaintiff also claimed to be entitled by virtue of his succession to the immoveable properties appertaining to the said Maths. The plaintiff's case was that one Guru Prasad Charandas Udasi was the Mahunt of the two Maths aforesaid and as such Mahunt he was in possession of and managed the properties of the two Maths and subject to the maintenance of the Maths, he had an absolute power of disposal over the income including the offerings made by the worshippers. According to the custom of the sect, Guru Prasad was entitled to nominate his successor in office during his life-time or by will and to bequeath to him the immoveable properties, Guru Prasad died in October, 1921, possessed of moveable property of the value of Rs. 1 lakh. Prior to his death he had duly executed his will whereby he appointed the plaintiff his chela as his sole successor in the office of Mahunt and thereby devised to the plaintiff all the immoveable and moveable properties. The deceased appointed one Haridas as the guardian of the plaintiff during his minority. The defendants 1 to 4 claiming to be the trustees of the said Maths denied that the plaintiff was the lawfully appointed Mahunt of the said Maths. The 5th defendant claimed possession of the Grant Road property on behalf of the Punch of Udasi Saddhus. The plaintiff denied that there was any trust attaching to the said properties and he also denied the claim made by the 5th defendant.

According to the defendants the history of the properties relating to the Maths was as follows:—

They alleged that about 100 years ago the Hyderabad and Shikarpuri Multani community who were followers of Guru Nanak and who were known as the Punch were desirous of having a temple and a Dharamsala of their own in Bombay. Subscriptions were collected from the members of the Punch and a Nanak Durbar Mandir and Dharamsala were erected at Mahaluxmi. The Punch appointed a Saddhu Baba Gurmukhdas as manager of the premises and after him one Bawa Haridas. Thereafter another Mandir and Dharamsala were erected at Grant Road out of moneys subscribed by the Punch and the Granth Saheb (the Holy Book of the Sikhs) was installed in the Mandir. One Bawa Charandas was appointed manager of the Grant Road premises. The defendants contended that both the Mandirs and the properties attached thereto were public religious charities belonging to the said Punch and the followers of Guru Nanak. Bawa Charandas died about 40 years ago and in his place the Punch appointed a holy lady known as Mata Kissondas as the manager and she was appointed manager of the Mahaluxmi Mandir also a few years later when Bawa Haridas died. The Punch had thereafter erected other buildings and spent further moneys on the said Mandirs. About 15 years ago at the suggestion of the old lady, four trustees were appointed and a declaration of trust was prepared Mata Kissondas died 4 years ago and the Punch appointed Guru Prasad as manager in her place Guru Prasad had without the knowledge of the trustees applied for transfer of the Grant Road properties to his name. The defendants submitted that the properties were dedicated to the Granth Saheb and could not be the property of any individual. They denied that the plaintiff had any rights. They denied that the said institutions were Maths and the managers thereof Mahunts as claimed by the plaintiff. They further denied that Guru Prasad had left property of the value of Rs. 1 lakh.

Mr. Laljee with Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Daphtary with Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff was the validly and lawfully appointed Mahunt of the said Maths and was entitled to the properties claimed by him. His Lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff.

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